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AND

VOLUNTEER CORPS

OF

Cavalry.

By COLONEL HERRIES,

OF THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

PART II.

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TO

FIELD MARSHAL

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE

DUKE OF YORK,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES,

&c. &c. &c.

This Treatise

IS,

BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S PERMISSION,

MOST RESPECTFULLY

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INTRODUCTION.

SHORTLY after the First Part of this Treatise was printed for the LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS, and afterwards given to the public, *A Manual for Volunteer Cavalry* was published by order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; which being a faithful extract of every thing contained in His Majesty's regulations that appeared useful to Volunteer Corps, seemed to supersede the necessity of any thing more being said on the subject: but upon further reflection it will be found, that there is still much wanting for the information of men who are only occasionally soldiers; who have in general other occupations; and who cannot bestow a thought on their mili-

tary duty, except at leisure hours, or when under arms.

To the soldier by profession it would appear tedious and superfluous to give or receive information upon a thousand things which he learns by habit, but which the volunteer must acquire partly by theory, and partly by practice; and the great exertions which they have in general made to render themselves useful to their King and Country, deserve every encouragement, and call for every explanation that can in the smallest degree tend to perfect their discipline.

Light Horse Volunteers.

THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS were the first who asked and obtained regular commissions from His Majesty. They were formed on the appearance of invasion in the year 1779; did duty in the metropolis and its environs during the memorable riots in 1780, and re-

ceived for their services on that occasion the thanks of His Majesty, and of the Lord Mayor and Magistrates of the City of London. They were soon after that presented with a royal Standard by His Majesty's command; and with another by the Lord Mayor of London, voted them by the Court of Common Council. These, at the Peace in 1783, they obtained permission to lodge in the Tower of London, with an inscription expressive of their readiness to resume them again whenever their King and Country should require their further services. Accordingly, early in the year 1794, Parliament having resolved that the utmost exertions were necessary for encreasing the military force of the kingdom, the corps was again revived, under the same regulations and the same stipulations of service in every respect; and they shortly after went to the Tower and resumed their standards in military parade. They

were seen by the King in the autumn of that year, and were regularly reviewed by His Majesty for many years after. *They cannot be called out but by order of one of His Majesty's Ministers, officially communicated to the commanding officer, then to do duty in the metropolis, or within the distance of ten miles, in case of insurrection or appearance of invasion; but without any local limitation of service in case of actual invasion, or of attending His Majesty's person.* They have however constantly volunteered their services upon every occasion of riots which were likely to end in resistance to the existing government; and they regularly paraded at their stables upon every meeting of the *Corresponding Society*, and were often called out to disperse the people who assembled on these occasions. They always keep one troop of cavalry and one division of dismounted, or riflemen, in readiness for service on the

shortest notice; and these are regularly relieved every week, fortnight, or month, as the case may seem to require. They consist of nine troops of eighty men, exclusive of officers. No gentleman can be admitted but by ballot, and none balloted for under a certain rank in life, nor allowed to join till approved by His Majesty. Their finances, and all matters in their civil state, are regulated by a committee, consisting of the officers and two privates from every troop: by a clause in their enrolment, they subject themselves to military law when under arms, and they never deliberate upon any point in uniform. Their stables resemble regular horse barracks more than any thing else; and their discipline in every respect is allowed by good judges to be equal to any thing which volunteer corps can be expected to attain.

Standing Orders.

After this account of the Light Horse

Volunteers, it may not perhaps be thought too presumptuous to offer to the Volunteer Cavalry in general a copy of such of their *Standing Orders*, as, with occasional notes and observations, will apply equally to other corps. These standing orders point out the duty of every individual when on service, and regulate many matters of interior economy and external appearance, which cannot well be dispensed with, nor be altered, but by the express orders of the colonel of a regiment, or his superior officers. Every regiment has its own standing orders; but they must all be conformable to the articles of war, the orders of the commander in chief, and His Majesty's regulations. Those of the Light Horse Volunteers have been taken from the standing orders of some of the best regiments in the service, and adapted as well as possible to the situation of volunteers.

General Orders.

MANY of the *general regulations and*

orders for His Majesty's Forces are not applicable to volunteer corps, even when on service; such as those for recruiting, embarking troops, and others: but it has been thought useful to extract carefully from them all those which the volunteers must conform strictly to when called out.

THOUGH the *manual for volunteer cavalry* already referred to, contains an explanation of such movements as are thought necessary to volunteers; yet as the first part of this treatise was almost exclusively appropriated to the drill, and went no farther than the formation of a squadron, it may be expected that something should be said of the exercise of a regiment, and this will be done in a series of movements and attacks, taken literally from some part of His Majesty's regulations, and selected with a view to practice on field days, and use on service; but nothing more than the words of com- Movements.

mand, and a rough sketch of the positions, will be given, or ought to be required, if the drill has been regularly attended to.

Words of Command.

And here it may be proper to observe, that some mistakes have been committed in the First Part, by adhering to a practice at the drill of the L. H. Vs. in making the half squadron and division leaders repeat where they ought not to do it, and on some occasions to give the words of execution, while the squadron officer only gives the cautions, in order to accustom them to hear and to modulate their own voices, and to give the word of command loud and distinct on all occasions; but this will not lead into error if the following general rule is observed when acting in regiment or in line:—

All cautions and words of command given by a general, or officer commanding a brigade, to be repeated distinctly by com-

manding officers of regiments and of squadrons, but not by any other officer when in line or open column. Words of command are given by half squadron or division leaders, when their half squadrons or divisions are executing SUCCESSIVE *movements, or any which the others are not performing at the same time. Thus, in all successive wheels, or shoulders forward, of the divisions of a column, and in all successive formations from line into column, or column into line, they give the words of execution, and* HALT DRESS! *on every occasion, except wheeling into line.*

WHEN troops are in *close column*, the orders of the regimental commander are to be obeyed without repetition; ~~according to His Majesty's regulations;~~ unless the divisions of the column are to perform different movements, as they must when deploying on a centre division: but as this forms two exceptions to the general rule, that the men

are to act only on getting the word from their squadron, half squadron, or division officer, volunteers might be allowed to repeat even in close column, as no time is lost, and no inconvenience can possibly arise from it.

It may also be necessary in some cases to continue the explicit words used at the drill, rather than run any risk of not being understood, till volunteers can act correctly by the abbreviated commands of the regulars. For instance, *Halt wheel up!* forms cavalry marching to a flank by threes, to the regular front; and *Halt front!* brings them about by threes when marching to the rear: but as volunteers are repeatedly cautioned not to move after they are *halted* till they again hear distinctly *march*, the words of command *Halt! Wheel up! March!* and *Halt! Threes about! March!* will be much better understood by them; especially as, when *really halted*, they must

get the word *march* before they can execute any movement by threes or otherwise.

In like manner, when a column with the right in front is making successive wheels to the left, the flank officers of volunteers would do well to change the dressing before the wheel, by way of caution; and instead of *Halt wheel! Halt dress! March!* to give the words *Eyes right! Left wheel! Forwards by the left!* as there is in reality no halt in cavalry except by the pivot flank, which again moves on when the wheel is nearly completed. There is such correct dressing in the regulars, and constant practice renders every movement so familiar and easy, that words of execution cannot be too short; but volunteers, whose profession is not that of a soldier, ought to have every advantage given them which does not materially retard their movements.

Posts of Officers.

The posts of officers upon every occasion

of parade or manœuvre, as explained at page 182 of the First Part, will be found perfectly correct, except in the case of a column of *ranks by threes* wheeled to a flank, when the officer now leads instead of remaining on the flank as in other columns. The post of the commanding officer of a single regiment is, as formerly, opposite the centre of it on parade; but when in line with others, it is in front of the right squadron. The latest regulations on this subject are as follow: —

"The commanding officers of regiments "are, in the charge at the head of one of "their squadrons, generally of the one "nearest that of direction. In all other "situations of manœuvre they are move- "able according to circumstances; in ge- "neral near the head of their column, or of "the body which first forms in line. When "the line is formed in parade, they are at "the head of their right squadron."

Ranks by threes, treated of fully at pages 99 and 127 of the First Part of this work, is the most important of all tellings off for volunteer cavalry. A squadron or regiment wheeled by threes to a flank, ought to occupy the same space in every respect as when standing in line, except the length of the flank officers' horses; and any of the threes ought to be able to wheel to the right, left, and about, without interfering with their right or left files. Ranks by Three's.

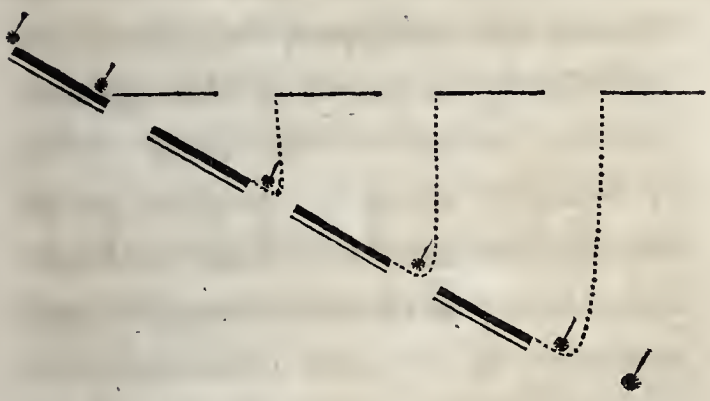
A SINGLE regiment may change its position in every way by ranks by threes, and volunteer corps which have not time and opportunity to practise open columns and echellon movements, ought to study this kind of close column, by which they may quickly place their regiments in any required situation when acting alone or on the flanks of a line, where the same precision in the formations is not so

necessary as in the centre of it. For instance,

Throwing back or bringing forward a flank by ranks by threes.

If a regiment of four squadrons formed in line, is ordered to throw back the right flank the eighth of the circle, which is equivalent to a half wheel backwards of the line on the left, the operation will be perfectly simple, provided it be not required that the pivot flank should rest on the same spot. After the caution is distinctly given, the line is wheeled to the left by threes; the left squadron is marched by shoulders forward into the oblique direction required, wheeled up, and the base for the new alignement given and prolonged by the Adjutant on both flanks of the new line. The other three squadrons, each of which has by this time stationed a marker some yards wide of where their right flank is to rest, will be ordered to march down upon him by shoulders for-

ward, there enter the new line, and march upon it till they get their squadron interval, when they halt, wheel up, and dress their squadrons.—Thus,



Advancing the squadron to be formed upon, is only to show that the change of position may be made without a wheel; but if it is required that the left flank should rest where it was, the left squadron must of course be reined back, or put about, half wheeled and fronted, before the base can be given; but this makes no difference in the movements of the other squadrons.

It is by no means meant to insinuate that this is a better mode of throwing back a flank than by the usual practice of *placing a half squadron in the direction required; putting the whole about by threes; quarter wheeling the half squadrons towards the new alignment; marching them down in echellon; making the other quarter wheel by shoulders forward; halting, coming about by threes, and marching into the new line:* but it will be found easier for such volunteers as have not sufficient opportunities of practising their officers and non-commissioned officers in those movements which require great correctness. It is besides in no respect unmilitary, as the wheeling flank of a long line, which is to change position, often does, and always ought to march in column preferably to echellon; and a column of threes is particularly favourable for going over broken ground, or avoiding obstacles that may intervene.

Advancing or retiring by threes from the right or left of half squadrons or divisions.

FORMING line from column, and column from line, by ranks by threes, should also be often practised by volunteers. For instance; instead of wheeling by half squadrons into column with the right in front, they should be accustomed to advance by ranks by threes from the left of half squadrons.—Thus,

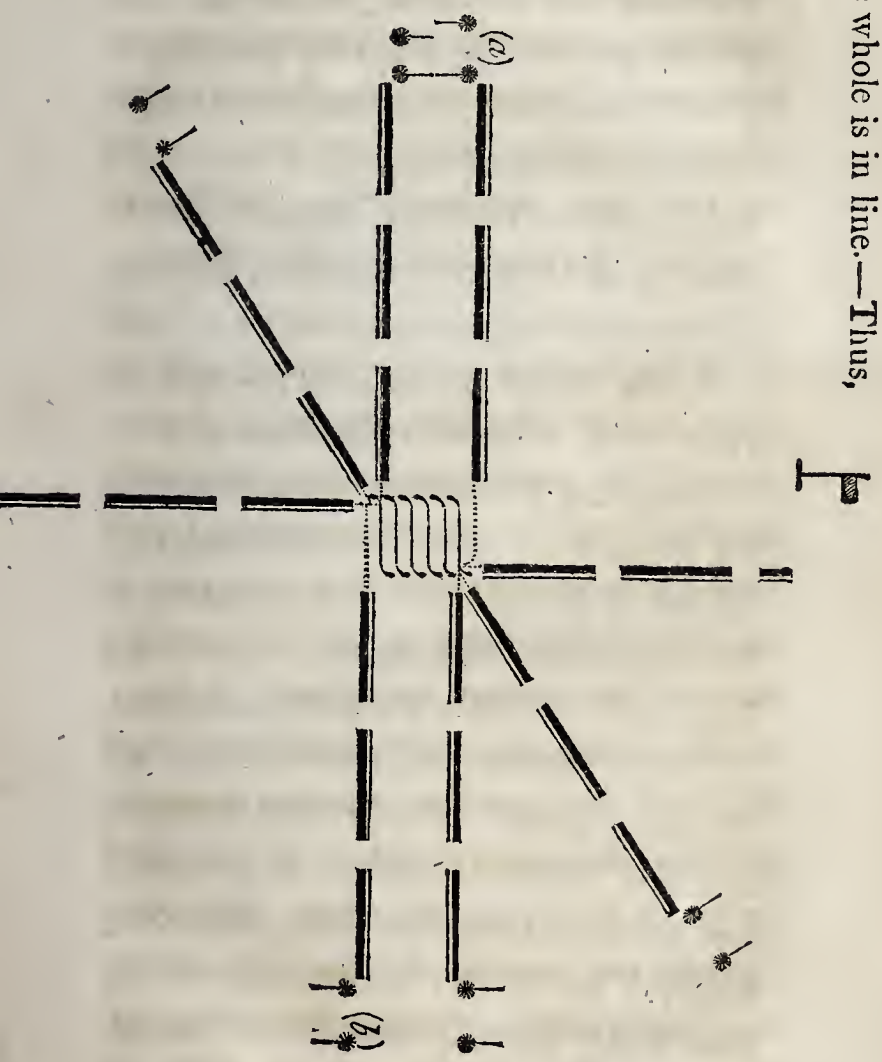
They are then ready to march on in column, or to continue to take ground to a flank; to wheel into line though with unequal divisions, without any adjustment of pivots; to form the line on the reverse flank by wheeling the heads of the column to the left, and marching back by threes into the ground they quitted; or on the pivot flank by the same movement, which only brings the line the length of a half squadron to the left of its old position, but remaining parallel to it.

THIS column within a column, if it may be so expressed, is of great utility in all changes of position, by properly regulating and dressing the heads of it; and troops acting in *second* line can by this means alone conform to most movements of the *first*.

Deploying a close column by ranks by threes *only* in all possible directions.

IN like manner a close column may be deployed in all possible directions, without doing it *en tiroir*, (which is the usual way, and undoubtedly the most correct,) provided it be not required that some part of the line should stand on the same ground which the column occupies. Nothing more is necessary for this than to form a base for the new line by two markers, which is prolonged by others in the usual way, or by giving the officer who commands the leading division two points to march upon; wheeling the whole by threes to that hand; ordering them to march off by shoulders forward as it comes

to their turn; and halting and wheeling up when the whole is in line.—Thus,



The words of command for these formations are very short and simple. For in-

stance: if he be required to form the line to the rear, and outflanking the former position to the left (*a*), it is only necessary to give the caution, that *the column will deploy and form line in the direction of the leading half squadron. Threes right wheel! march! Halt! dress! Right half squadron, left about countermarch! march!* and when the whole is in line, *Halt! threes wheel up! march! Halt! dress!* If the formation is to be to the rear, and to outflank on the right, the left or rear division must lead of course, and the whole be wheeled to that hand (*b*). These movements may be made in half the time that the column could be countermarched (which requires the alternate divisions to move out of it) and deployed *en tiroir*, and it is obvious that the line may be formed in all directions with equal facility. In parallel deployments to the same front, the last division may march up to or down to its post in line without wheeling to flank, and stand on the

ground the column did; but this would render the movement complicated, whereas it is only recommended for its simplicity, when volunteers are acting by themselves, and not subject to the precision absolutely necessary in all changes of position of an extended line.

Inclining in ranks by threes.

INCLINING in ranks by threes wheeled to a flank is seldom practised, and yet is very useful on many occasions. In this situation, by every division of the column inclining in the same degree, it keeps parallel to its former front when wheeled up, and inclines in an inverse ratio with the line, by gaining as much ground to the flank as the other gains to the front. In forming close column of squadrons from line, where, on account of the intervals, it is not required to disengage the flanks, it will be better done by an incline, than first right and afterward left shoulders forward;

and on all occasions of meeting other troops or moving bodies, the ground is much sooner cleared by a sharp incline of the whole, than by a shoulder forward of the head of the column.

Threes doubled.

THREES doubled, the rear rank covering the front, is on many occasions preferable to filing; the extension is a third less, and the formation much quicker, besides the great advantage which threes have of going about on their own ground and instantly fronting to the rear, by which means they can easily retreat in any lane or confined space, and their formation in coming out of it is always simple and quick. Files or twos may advance into situations from which they cannot retreat but by backing, and when they have room to go about, they invert their order. The one or the other must be often had recourse to in such an enclosed country as this, where cavalry

can seldom march on a large front, and threes will be found the safest and best in general.

The chief object of the author in dwelling so much on the great advantage of *ranks by threes* is to induce officers of volunteer corps to have recourse to that mode of changing their position, if, for want of practice, they should not recollect a more regular one, as nothing is worse than indecision or hesitation; and volunteers in the ranks may often all perceive the situation they ought to be placed in, but they cannot move till they are ordered.

Officers of volunteer corps who cannot make tactics their profession, nor afford time to learn their duty by routine, ought to study the principles, object, and intention, of every movement; to consider that troops, once formed, must be always either

in column or line; that converting the one into the other, and the changes of position when in either, constitute what is generally denominated military movements and evolutions; that there are few which may not be performed in many different ways, and that those will be best done which unite in the greatest degree, *quickness, ease, precision, and safety.* Without *quickness,* half the advantage of cavalry is thrown away; but it must not be carried so far as to create irregularity or confusion, else it will require more time to correct mistakes than is gained by the velocity of the movement. *Ease* or facility of execution is very material, and ought to be particularly attended to when troops are acting in single regiments or corps, or even on the flanks of a line, but must be sacrificed to *precision* when acting in the line with regular troops; for then the greatest correctness is requisite in every change of position,

as false intervals might throw whole regiments out of their stations, and give great advantage to an enemy. *Safety* is an important consideration when in the face of an enemy; and as all troops are weakest when changing position, great care should be taken, that during the operation some part is always prepared to act or to protect the rest.

The duty of light troops, whether cavalry or infantry, which is allowed by all the best generals to be of the utmost importance, ought to be studied by yeomanry and volunteer corps of cavalry, especially as they cannot have many opportunities of practising it except on actual service. A number of useful treatises have been written on this subject, some of which are referred to in the first part of this work, and every officer should be provided with the *Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen*

and Light Infantry, and Instructions for their Conduct in the Field, sanctioned by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, as they apply equally well to cavalry on most occasions. But though these contain the detail and manner of performing the service in all such cases as can be foreseen, many others must often occur, from the variety of the country and other circumstances, where an officer can only be guided by a knowledge of the general principles upon which light troops ought to act when employed on *advanced and rear guards—reconnoitring parties—skirmishing—pursuing—attacking advanced posts and foraging parties—covering retreats—forming or detecting ambuscades—escorting convoys, &c.*

It is therefore extremely necessary that the intention and object of the service to be performed should be well understood by

the officer, and, as far as the case may require, explained by him to his men; and then it may be presumed that yeomanry, who are thoroughly acquainted with the country, and who have so great a stake in defending every inch of it, will be able to execute the duties alluded to as well as any troops whatever.

It is considered that a Prussian or Austrian hussar cannot in less than six years be fit to be advanced to the rank of corporal; but surely a farmer in this country, who has had a good education, and who has been accustomed to follow a pack of hounds, may in as many months acquire a competent knowledge of every part of the detached duty of an hussar, which is by far the most important where there are so many enclosures that cavalry can seldom act in a body, much less in line.

Our own generals, and foreigners ac-

quainted with this country, agree that a great part of the duty of light troops, which elsewhere is performed by cavalry alone, must here be done by light infantry and riflemen, or by cavalry and infantry jointly. It is no doubt for this reason that many of the yeomanry corps and some of the volunteers have now infantry attached to them; and though it would be idle and absurd to make them advance and retreat in line together, or even practise in a body on field days the movements peculiar to each, since the nature of the two services is so very different; yet they can afford to each other the most effectual protection in almost every situation, if their respective posts are properly assigned to them by their officers and well understood by the men.

Cavalry cannot, like infantry, stand on the defensive. Their advantage is in the velocity of their movements, and their

great strength is in the attack. A slow charge, however regular, is worse than none. It encourages resistance on the part of the infantry, and gives the men in the ranks of the cavalry the idea of being able to pull up, which they ought not to entertain, though opposed by fixed bayonets. They should never stand a moment exposed to the fire of guns or infantry, if they can retire, because they can quickly regain their former or a better situation if necessary, provided the retreat is made with tolerable regularity and order.

Cavalry such as ours, who can leap most of the fences they meet with, will always keep advanced parties of riflemen and light infantry in check, if these are unsupported by cavalry; and we shall have that advantage over the French, who cannot bring many horses with them, and it is presumed will get few from us, to enable them to protect their advanced posts. In these

cases our cavalry may advance very boldly and even irregularly, because if they meet with a check from a superior force, they can easily retire, and they ought always to rally and form behind their own infantry as soon as they fall back on them. They will thus afford to the infantry the protection required for advancing, or the means of retiring in their turn if necessary, and the assistance becomes mutual if well understood

The author, in apologizing for this long introduction, has only now to observe, that nothing expressed in it is meant to recommend to volunteers any deviation from the regular and prescribed methods of executing every military movement, as far as they can possibly be complied with by them; and that there is nothing contained in the following pages but what will be found strictly conformable to His Majesty's latest regulations for the cavalry.

STANDING ORDERS,

&c. &c. &c.

SECTION I.

Book of Standing Orders.

EVERY regiment in the service has its own *standing orders*, and is governed by them in all its interior economy.—They differ from each other in arrangement and otherwise; but they must all be strictly conformable to the Articles of War and to His Majesty's Regulations for the Army.—They ought to point out and fix the duty of every individual, from the Colonel to the private, in every situation in which the regiment may be placed on service.—They cannot be altered, but by the express and written orders of the Colonel, and their ar-

rangement should be such as to admit of their being easily referred to on every occasion.—Blank leaves are generally left for the insertion, under their proper heads, of such alterations or additions as may be made from time to time, and which are first put in regimental orders, that no individual may plead ignorance of what relates to his duty.

Standing orders seem, above all, to be necessary for Volunteers, and the following taken, almost literally, from those of the *Light Horse Volunteers*, and strictly conformable to His Majesty's Regulations and Orders, will apply to most corps of Volunteer Cavalry, if the notes which accompany them are attended to.

SECTION

SECTION II.

Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

Art. I. If the Colonel is not present, the commanding officer for the time being may issue such orders as are necessary from the particular circumstances and situation of the regiment, provided they are not contrary to the *standing orders*.

Art. II. None of the *standing orders* must be altered, or even suspended, (except in cases of very urgent necessity,) till a report has been made to the Colonel; and if his sanction is obtained, the alteration must be first entered in the daily orderly books, and then in *standing orders*, under its proper head.

Art. III. All orders received from the Secretary of State, the Adjutant General, the War Office, or the General of the District, must of course be complied with; inserted in the orderly books, if of a na-

ture to be so, and in the Adjutant's book of general orders.

Art. IV. The commanding officer must see that every part of the *standing orders* is strictly complied with by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates; and for this purpose, he must frequently visit the riding schools, and take care that the drills are conducted upon the principles laid down for that purpose.

Art. V. On field-days he is to exercise the regiment himself; and he has the authority to put any person under his command in arrest. If an officer, or Quarter-Master, it must be done by the Adjutant, and in his absence, by the orderly officer; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, by the Quarter-Master Serjeant, who acts in the L. H. Vs. as Troop-Serjeant Major.

Art. VI. He may give officers leave of absence; but in doing so, he must conform to the existing orders from the Com-

Commander in Chief, or General of the District, on this subject.

Art. VII. On any change of quarters, he is to fix immediately on an alarm post, and put it in orders; and he should always have the regiment in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

Art. VIII. He is to attend to the uniformity of the dress and appearance both of the officers and men, and take care that all returns and reports are sent off at the ordered periods.

Note.—The commanding officer of a regiment, whether it be the Colonel or the Lieutenant-Colonel, has a very important charge, and the least relaxation on his part will soon pervade every rank.—He ought to recollect that his station confers no real honour on him, unless he deserves it by his conduct. Example in him is as useful as precept, and the two united will never fail to insure ready and chearful obedience to all his orders.

He ought to be completely master of every part of the drill, and of the posts and duty of his officers and non-commissioned officers in the field; and if he do

 not

not constantly aim at *improvement*, the discipline of his regiment will gradually fall off.

He is also looked up to for every thing relating to the interior economy of the regiment, and the most minute or trifling Article ought not to be below his notice.

He should divest himself of all partiality and favour in the appointment of his non-commissioned officers, and carefully check any sort of connivance in them with persons employed by the regiment in any capacity.

He may be materially assisted by a good Adjutant, but *his* duty is severe enough without taking upon himself any part of that of the commanding officer in the field; and though a regiment may be well disciplined, the Colonel will get no credit by it, unless he is himself perfectly acquainted with every movement, and can perceive and correct the smallest mistake.

SECTION

SECTION III.

Commanding Officer of an Out-Quarter.

Art. I. The regulations for the conduct of the commanding officer of the regiment will apply in most cases to the commanding officer of an out-quarter, and the *standing orders* must be his guide.

Art. II. He must fix on an alarm post the day he enters his quarters, and mount such a guard as his strength will admit of.

Art. III. He has power to put any officer or non-commissioned officer under his command in arrest, and report to head quarters; but he cannot give leave of absence without the permission of the commanding officer of the regiment.

Art. IV. He is to report to head quarters any thing extraordinary which may occur, and transmit thither the originals of all orders or routes he may receive direct

from the Adjutant General, or any superior officer, after taking copies and acting upon them.

Art. V., If there is any local objection to his observance of any part of the *standing orders*, he is to report to the commanding officer of the regiment, avoiding, if possible, to deviate from them till he receives permission.

Note.—If he has ever so few men on his detachment, they ought to be regularly exercised when not on duty, and brought back to the regiment without having lost any thing in discipline. Men on detachments are more apt to relax than when at head quarters, and therefore ought to be more attended to.

SECTION

SECTION IV.

Captain, or Commanding Officer of a Troop.

Art. I. The Captain, and in his absence the officer commanding a troop, is responsible for the internal management, the dress and appointments, and the conduct of it in every respect.

Art. II. He should be perfectly acquainted with the names, and as much as possible with the characters and dispositions, of his men, as well as their horses, that he may know those best calculated for any particular service. Upon this knowledge, and on his exertions, depend, in a great measure, the good order, discipline, and credit of the regiment in general, and of his troop in particular.

Art. III. He recommends the warrant and non-commissioned officers of his troop; and the Colonel generally sanctions his recommendations. He has the power of placing them in such situations as

as they are fittest for, but he cannot alter their established rank or seniority in the troop.

Art. IV. He is required to be the first person on his troop parade, and to see that the squads or subdivisions are properly formed; he is to report to the commanding officer every extraordinary occurrence in his troop, and to read at the head of it all regimental orders that may be given out.

Art. V. As he is responsible for his troop in every respect, he has full authority to enforce the discipline of it amongst the commissioned, warrant, non-commissioned officers, and privates, according to the articles of war, the regulations for field movements of cavalry, and the standing orders of the regiment.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Officers in general.

Art. I. Every officer is required to make himself master of the articles of war, the general regulation for the formation and movements of cavalry, and the *standing orders* of the regiment. The officers of the L. H. V's. ought also to be possessed of Carey's map of the environs of London, a small spy glass, and the general regulations relative to the duties in the field, camp, &c.

Art. II. All officers ought to be the first on their troop parades; and when any are prevented attending by illness, or other sufficient cause, they must report to their Captain and the Field Adjutant.

Art. III. Officers are not to exchange duty without the permission of the commanding officer; and no subaltern, although he may have leave from the com-

 manding

manding officer, is to quit his troop without informing his Captain of it.

Art. IV. Every subaltern, as well as the Captain, ought to know all the men and horses of his troop, and must be exercised by the Captain or the Adjutant, in the command of the troop on common field days, or at troop or squadron drills.

Art. V. No officer is to march even a troop or detachment without an advanced guard; and in passing through quarters where troops are stationed, he is to send forward to inform the commanding officer, and march with drawn swords. When quartered with other troops, he is to wait on the officer commanding, if his superior in rank, to receive orders, and the parole.

Art. VI. Every officer, when in uniform, is to pay the respect and compliment due to his superior, and exact it from his inferior. He is to be particularly attentive to the conduct of all guards and sentinels,

sentinels, whether of his troop or not, and report every irregularity or deviation from *standing orders*. Every officer has authority to put a Quarter Master, Serjeant, or Corporal, in arrest, or to confine any private.

Art. VII. As the privates of the L. H. Vs. ride exactly such horses as officers do in other regiments, the officers cannot well be better mounted than their men; but they should be good manage riders, and their horses ought to be well dressed, and so perfectly obedient to the aids, that the rider's attention may never for an instant be bestowed on his horse. When on service, and once approved of by the commanding officer, they will not be allowed to part with their chargers, nor use them for any but military purposes.

Art. ~~VIII.~~ VII Every officer ought to know his post in all changes of position, and how to conduct himself in it; he should be able to shift quickly and smoothly to the

the pivot flanks and dressing points, when it is required; and he should never attempt to lead upon one object, but always find out an intermediate one, if it is not thrown out for him.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

Adjutant.

Art. I. The duty of the Adjutant is very important and extensive. He is the chief assistant of the commanding officer; acts as his Aid-de-camp in the field; is responsible solely and exclusively to him, absent or present; and therefore all orders issuing from the Adjutant, in the commanding officer's name, are to be implicitly obeyed.

Art. II. He must be master of every part of the exercise of the regiment, and of general and standing orders, from which he is not to permit any deviation, without immediately reporting to the commanding officer.

Art. III. He superintends all drills; parades all guards and detachments, and delivers them over to the officer who commands them; keeps regular rosters for duty, courts martial, &c. and proper books for

for returns and entries of every kind relative to the regiment.

Art. IV. He must attend the Colonel once a day or oftener, if required, to receive orders, and must assist him in instructing officers in their duty, drill the non-commissioned officers, and superintend all drills of privates by the orderly officer.

Art. V. He must give all the points of march and alignments in the field, and place the markers according to regulation.

He will be assisted by the junior Quarter-Master, or Quarter-Master-Serjeant of each troop, who will act as Troop-Serjeant-Major for his troop, and if he requires any paid Serjeants to prolong alignments, they will be ordered to attend him.

~~He will have a regimental clerk to assist him.~~

Note.—The L. H. Vs. have found it necessary of late to have an Adjutant, a Field-Adjutant, and an Assistant-Adjutant,

Adjutant, who have each their particular departments and duty.—The *Adjutant* attends to the stables, riding houses, the military paid department, and all the interior economy of the regiment; and, having brevet rank of Captain, takes the command of any troop he may be ordered to in case of illness or absence of the Captain of it.—The *Field-Adjutant* attends solely to the discipline of the regiment, and to every part of the duty of an Adjutant in the field and on service.—The *Assistant-Adjutant* is particularly attached to the dismounted troops.

SECTION VII.

Quarter-Master.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant.

Art. I. They are both warrant officers, and the principal non-commissioned officers of the troop.—Their respective duties will be hereafter defined; and they must be qualified to take each other's duty, in case of the illness or absence of either.—They must be good horsemen, always well mounted, and masters of the manœuvres, as they may be often called upon to supply the place of an officer.—They must be intimately

timately acquainted with every part of the *standing orders,* and attend particularly to the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men.—Either of them have power to put any Serjeant or Corporal in arrest, and to confine any private.

Quarter-Master.

Art. II. He is charged with every part of the interior management of the troop, and must pay great attention to the state of the cloathing, arms, appointments, ammunition, and all troop stores.

Art. III. He is to attend particularly to the care of the horses, to the stable duties, and to the delivery and quality of the forage.

Art. IV. The horses of his troop are never to be fed, nor the men dismissed, till he has visited the stables.

Art. V. He must take care that the corps' number of every non-commissioned officer

officer and private is marked on his arms and appointments, and over his stall in the stable.

Art. VI. On a march, he goes forward to provide quarters; and when the regiment is to encamp, to mark out the ground for his troop. He is to act as clerk to the troop, and keep such books and accounts as the Adjutant may direct.

Quarter-Master-Serjeant.

Art. VII. He is more properly *Troop-Serjeant-Major;* is, with respect to his troop, what a Serjeant-Major is to the regiment; ranks immediately after the Quarter-Master, and above every Serjeant.

Art. VIII. He is to keep the daily orderly book of his troop, make out all monthly and fortnightly returns, weekly states, parade reports, and every other return that may be required by his Captain or the Adjutant; he is to keep a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and a roster for their duty.

Art. IX. He must be master of the movements and manœuvres of the regiment in the field; quick at marking alignments, and placing properly the markers of his troop.

Art. X. He must also be able to drill the troop, or any squad of it, when required; and must observe and report to the Adjutant the conduct of every non-commissioned officer, or private, when on parade, or at exercise, that those who require it may be sent back to drill.

Art. XI. He must parade all guards and duty men of his troop, attend the Adjutant at the orderly time for orders, and in every respect act as Assistant Adjutant for what relates to his own troop.

Note.—The use of two Warrant-Officers per troop has been found very great by the L. H. Vs.; and if that should not be consistent with the establishment of other corps, it is recommended to appoint the eldest Serjeant of every troop, *Troop-Serjeant-Major*, which is a more appropriate appellation than Quarter-Master-Serjeant, for the duty allotted to him.

SECTION VIII.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Art. I. One Serjeant and Corporal are apppointed by the Captain to every squad or subdivision of his troop, and they are responsible for the conduct and discipline of it, in the same manner as the Captain is for the whole of his troop.

Art. II. The Serjeant has authority to put the Corporal in arrest, and either of them to confine a private, and report; but they must be very careful of exercising this power; and they only possess it when no superior officer is present.

Art. III. They must be well acquainted with *standing orders*, and perfectly masters of the interior management of a troop, as well as the field duty, marking, the sword exercise, the manual exercise of the pistol, (and if in the Dismounted, of the rifle and broad sword,) and skirmishing, in order

that they may instruct the privates of their respective squads in the whole of their duty, and replace each other in case of illness or absence.

Art. IV. No Serjeant nor Corporal to be absent from duty or exercise, (from illness or whatever other cause,) without reporting to the Quarter-Master-Serjeant, who must inform the Captain of the troop and the Adjutant.

Art. V. Serjeants, sent on detachments, have often an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, by keeping their men under as strict discipline as if they were with the regiment, and acting in every respect, when coming into, or leaving quarters, as larger bodies would do under commissioned officers. On their return from detachments, they are not to dismiss till they have reported their return to the Adjutant or orderly officer, paraded their detachments, and examined all arms and appointments.

Art. VI. They are to report to their

Captains every particular occurrence in their own squads, notwithstanding the general reports from the Quarter-Master-Serjeant and orderly officers.

Art. VII. A Serjeant generally commands twelve men, and a Corporal six; of course a Serjeant and Corporal eighteen.

Note.—Very great advantages have been derived from the appointment of gentlemen to be Serjeants and Corporals in the L. H. Vs. where no paid nor drill Serjeants ever join the ranks.—These act occasionally in the field as Line Markers, but even in this they are inferior to the Troop Serjeant Majors from the serre-file rank.

SECTION IX.

Privates.

Art. I. Every Gentleman L. H. V. makes a point of honour of obeying implicitly the orders of the officers, when under arms or in regimentals, and contracts this obligation when he signs the muster roll. They are all in possesion of the *Instructions for*

Volunteer Cavalry, and of the *Standing Orders*, which must be strictly conformed to.

Art. II. Punctuality and silence cannot be too strongly recommended, nor too rigidly enforced. Every gentleman should reckon upon impediments that may occur in the way to join his troop, and should always set out a quarter of an hour sooner than may appear to him absolutely necessary; and if perfect silence is not preserved in the ranks, except when at ease, no attention to the word of command, the dressing, nor the execution of the movements, can be expected.

Art. III. Every gentleman is to have his corps' number engraved on his arms, and marked on all his appointments; and when not in regimentals, he is always to have about him the medal or ticket given him on his election, otherwise he cannot insist on inspecting the orderly book, nor enjoy other privileges of a L. H. V.

Art.

Art. IV. All recruits must attend the drill till they are reported by the Adjutant fit for duty, and then it becomes optional. They must also be reported by the Serjeant-Major expert in the sword exercise; and the Dismounted in marching, and in manual, platoon, and Highland broadsword, before they can join the ranks in the field.

Art. V. Horses must be bay, brown, chesnut, or black, and not under fifteen hands high. No horse to be admitted in the corps till approved by the commanding officer. The first and fourth troops, forming the right squadron, must be bright bays, or light chesnuts. The second and fifth troops, the left squadron, dark bays, or light browns. The third and sixth troops, the centre squadron, blacks, dark browns, or dark chesnuts.

Art. VI. All horses not standing at the corps' stables must be sent to the riding houses at seasonable hours to be broke; and no horse is to be allowed to come into the

the ranks, unless certified by the Riding Master to be fit for duty.

Art. VII. When any gentleman's horse is sick or lame, he must report him to the Quarter-Master, and he will receive from the Adjutant an order for a corps' horse for field days, if there is one to spare.

Art. VIII. Every officer has a right to keep two horses in the corps' stables, and every private one. The dismounted troops enjoy the same privilege if there are empty stalls.

Art. IX. Every L. H. V. must take all his first appointments from the tradesmen of the corps, for the sake of perfect uniformity, and though he may after that employ whom he pleases, he must conform strictly to the pattern of every article at the orderly room, and to the regulations under the head of dress.

Art. X. Every gentleman on going out of town must inform the Captain of his

his troop, and leave his address with the Secretary and Adjutant. And if he belongs to the troop then on duty, or rather in readiness for service, he must have leave from his Captain, or give to the Adjutant the name of a gentleman of another troop, who agrees to take his duty till he returns.

Art. XI. The orderly books, whereof one copy is at the *Orderly Office*, one kept by the Adjutant, one at *Hall's, Hyde Park Corner*, and one at each of the corps' stables, must be inspected every other day, or oftener, when the corps is not on duty; and every four hours, from eight in the morning till eight at night, when any part of it is called out; as all temporary orders and regulations will be immediately inserted in them, and sent to the Field Officers and Captains as soon after as possible.

Art. XII. All letters for Field Officers, Captains, and others, relative to the business of the regiment, may be sent under cover of the Secretary, or to his care, at the orderly

orderly room; and all letters addressed to any L. H. V. on the business of the regiment, are to be kept as secret as possible.

Art. XIII. It seems needless to recommend to the L. H. Vs. to pay the same respect and compliment to the officers and non-commissioned officers, when in regimentals, as these pay to their superiors, because the necessity of it on service must be obvious. The Adjutants and Quarter-Master-Serjeants will instruct every gentleman in the manner of saluting with and without arms.

Art. XIV. The L. H. Vs. have no fines: they trust to an *esprit de corps*, and point of honour, for attendance, which cannot be compelled when not on actual service; and every gentleman either does or ought to consider the field-days, inspections, and reviews, as very sacred engagements, which nothing but illness, or the most urgent business, should interfere with.

The absentees, upon all these occasions, are regularly reported by the Captains to the

the commanding officer; and a correct list is directed to be kept by the Adjutant and Secretary of those gentlemen who neither attend nor send notice, in order that they may not be depended upon, nor put on any duty of importance, if the corps is called out on actual service.

Note.—It is evident that this section must be adapted to the situation and composition of every different corps; but the general principles will apply equally well to all.

SECTION X.

Orderly Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers.

Art. I. Besides a Field Officer, and Captain for the day, week, or month, as may be put in orders, it is usual, when in barracks, camp, or quarters, to appoint the following *orderlies* for the day, from the subaltern and non-commissioned officers:

Orderly

Orderly Officer.
Orderly Quarter-Master.
Orderly Quarter-Master-Serjeant.
Orderly Serjeant and Corporal.
Two orderly Trumpeters.

These go on and come off duty at guard-mounting, and while in office have a general charge, instead of attending only to their own troop.

Art. II. It will be sufficient to describe, shortly, the duty of the orderly officer, because he is assisted throughout by those under him, and must be attentive to their conduct.

He is to inspect the stables, to be present at feeding, and to go his rounds before stables can be dismissed. He gives orders for all trumpet soundings, and for that purpose the orderly Trumpeters must attend him a quarter of an hour before they will be required to sound. He must visit the barracks, or quarters, and superintend the mess.

He must turn out and inspect the guard twice

twice a day, if mounted by a non-commissioned officer only.

He must attend with the Adjutant at report making, and act for him in his absence. He must take care that all the orders for the day are carried into execution, and make the reports according to the forms prescribed in *standing orders*.

Art. III. The L. H. Vs., when not on actual service, have the following orderly duty :—

A field officer for a fortnight, and an orderly officer for a week, from field day to field day.

One troop of mounted, and one division of dismounted, in weekly rotation, kept in readiness for immediate service.

The field officer exercises the regiment, and acts in every respect as commanding officer during his fortnight's duty, if the Colonel is not present.

Art.

Art. IV. The orderly officer is appointed by the Captain of the troop on duty; and it may either be himself, or the officers may take it in rotation.

He attends all drills, and gives the word of command. He is assisted by the Adjutant and one of the Riding Masters; the first to attend to the execution of the orders, and the other to the riding. He must also be assisted at every drill by one half of the non-commissioned officers of his troop; viz. one Quarter-Master and four Serjeants, or Corporals, who fall in with the recruits, and assist very materially in teaching them their duty.

Art. V. He must inspect the appointments, stables, rooms, &c. on Mondays, and give in a report to the commanding officer.

Note.—The orderly duty practised by the L. H. Vs., when the corps is not on actual service, is strongly recommended to all volunteers in large towns, as by that means the police can always depend on ready assistance from a certain number, who are in some measure

on

on guard, and yet subject to very little inconvenience, while it allows the rest of the corps to remain in perfect tranquillity, and does not oblige the commanding officer to call out the whole on slight occasions.

SECTION XI.

Rank and Promotion.

Art. I. By the latest regulations, officers of the regular forces and militia command officers of equal degree of volunteer corps, and those last rank together according to the date of their commission.

Art. II. Commissioned officers are chosen and recommended to the King according to the stipulations of service of the different yeomanry and volunteer corps, and the Acts of Parliament concerning them, and they usually succeed to each other's rank in case of death or resignations.

Art. III. Quarter-Masters, Serjeants,

and Corporals, are recommended by their respective Captains to the Colonel, by whom only they can be appointed, and they take rank in the regiment according to the date of their appointment.—They may by the Colonel be again all reduced to the ranks in case of misbehaviour, except the warrant officers, and these must be tried by a Court Martial.

Art. IV. In action, the officers of every troop succeed to each other in the command of it. If the commissioned officers are killed, the Quarter-Master takes charge of it, and so on downwards, (unless the commanding officer sends a commissioned officer from some other troop to command it,) till it comes to the eldest private in the troop, who in that case would be recommended to his Majesty for the vacant cornetcy in the L. H. Vs., because every private must be approved of by his Majesty, before he can sign the muster roll, or join the regiment; but in other corps the choice and recommendation would depend on the Colonel.

Art.

Art. V. When troops meet each other, the junior in rank halts and forms—The other marches on, and they both salute—Regiments of cavalry have rank above those of infantry; but it is to be observed, that all regiments or detachments marching with standards or colours are entitled to the compliment from those who are not carrying theirs, without reference to the rank and precedence of the particular corps.

SECTION XII.

Regulations for the Riding Schools.

Art. I. The Riding-Masters are to obey the orders of every commissioned officer; but if they think them contrary to their instructions and their duty, they may afterwards appeal to the commanding officer or the Adjutant, to whom they are responsible for their conduct.

Art. II. They are to be implicitly

 obeyed

obeyed by the head Grooms, Serjeants, and Rough Riders, in every thing relating to their department; and every Gentleman is expected to pay that respect to them in the riding house, during riding school hours, which is due to every one in a responsible situation.

Art. III. They are to muster the head Grooms, Serjeants, and Rough Riders, every morning, at a quarter before seven o'clock, from the 1st of March to the 30th of September; and at eight o'clock, from the 1st of October to the last day of February.

The head Grooms will then deliver to them, in writing, a report of such horses as are not fit to be exercised in the school, and of such as the owners desire to be treated in any particular manner, or rode by any particular rider; to all which they will conform as much as possible, and give their orders accordingly.

Art. IV. Horses may be exercised, out of

of doors, before 7 in the morning, and from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, from the 1st of march to the 30th of September; and from the 1st of October to the last day of February, before 9 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon; but not without the knowledge and permission of the Riding Masters.

Art. V. They are to be particularly attentive that horses are not over-worked or strained, and that no harsh treatment is used till every gentle method is exhausted, and then the correction must be under their own eye, or made by themselves.

If they perceive any rough-rider to lose his temper, and needlessly correct a horse, he must be reported to the Adjutant, and they may in the mean time order him into confinement.—No horse is ever to be sent heated from the school into the stable.

Art. VI. The hours for riding, horse-breaking, and the drill, must be strictly adhered to; and no horse brought into

the riding school but by orders of the Riding Master.

Art. VII. Drill and riding books to be regularly kept, and every gentleman on coming into the school, will put down his name in the books, and be mounted accordingly by the Riding Master.

Art. VIII. The riding school hours at both stables will be as follow :—

From the 1st of March to the 30th of September, 7 to 9, and 10 to 12 o'clock, riding ;—12 to 2, and 3 to 5, horse breaking :—and from the 1st of October to the last day of February, 8 to 10, and 11 to 1, riding ; and 2 to 4, horse breaking : except on the mornings appointed for field days and drills.

The hours for the Serjeants' breakfast and dinner are 9 to 10 and 2 to 3 in Summer, and 10 to 11 and 1 to 2 in Winter.

Sword exercise and rifle manual to individuals, at all school hours, when the Serjeants

jeants are at leisure, and they must always form a part of the drill.

Monday is shoeing-day at both stables, when the Serjeants are to be mustered, and all the appointments, &c. examined and reported upon by the orderly officer.

SECTION XIII.

Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon.

Art. I. The Surgeon, or his Assistant, is to attend at all field days, and such other parades as the commanding officer may think necessary to order.

Art. II. He is to make a weekly report to the commanding officer when the regiment is not on duty, and a daily report when it is.

Art. III. If the regiment is in quarters or barracks, a proper hospital will be fixed upon, and the regulations for that will be put in orders.

SECTION XIV.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Art. I. He must have access to the stables at all times; and must visit them at least twice a week when the corps is not on service; and every day at settled periods, when it is.

Art. II. The sick or lame horses must be paraded weekly, or oftener, in presence of the Farrier and Serjeants acting as head Grooms, if they can be moved with safety; and the directions given by the Veterinary Surgeon for their treatment must be strictly complied with.

Art. III. The Farriers must follow implicitly the orders of the Veterinary Surgeon respecting shoeing; and they must always have a sufficient number of shoes in readiness in case of service or a march.

Art.

Art. IV. The head Grooms are not to give physic, nor any medicines (except in cases of urgent necessity), without they be prescribed by the Veterinary Surgeon; unless the owners of the horses give orders themselves, and then the Veterinary Surgeon is not responsible for the consequences.

SECTION XV.

Dress of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates.

Art. I. The dress of the L. H. Vs. is not regulated by the Colonel, but by the Committee, consisting of the officers and two privates from each troop, and is as near as possible the same which is prescribed by the Board of General Officers for Light Dragoons.

Art. II. Patterns of every article are stamped and carefully preserved at the orderly room, and no officer nor private is allowed

allowed to deviate from them in any respect, as the appearance of the regiment depends greatly on a strict conformity to this regulation.

Art. III. The dress on different occasions of exercise or duty is generally expressed in orders by *field-day order*, *review order*, *marching order*, and *watering order*; and these terms refer to the specification to be found in *standing orders*.

When not on duty, both officers and privates may wear their jackets unbuttoned, and pantaloons and hussar boots; but if they put on shoes, they must wear the long coat, seldom made use of but for Court.

Art. IV. *Field-day order* for the mounted troops—Chain bridoons, brown leather collar fixed to the pummel of the saddle, brown leather coat case, and one or two pistols at discretion; with the addition of overalls from the 1st of October to the end of February. These are also

the appointments for duty when in quarters.

Dismounted troops—full regimentals, and sword, great coat slung, and pantaloons in lieu of leather breeches from the 1st of October to the end of Frebruary.

Art. V. *Review order*—Plain bridoons, white collar and coat case, horses trimmed, and bridles fronted with scarlet.

Dismounted—the same as field-day order, without great coat, and with white leather breeches instead of pantaloons, at all seasons.

Art. VI. *Marching order.*—Brown collars, chain bridoons, horse-cloth and surcingle, saddle bags, leather coat case, feeding bag, water deck, overalls, great coat strapped on before, one pistol in left holster, leather case in the right holster, containing curry comb and brush, mane comb and sponge, water brush and horse log, ring and screw, gimblet, picker, turnscrew and oil bottle, pipe clay, and spare flints.

Overalls

Overalls to be worn from the 1st of October to the end of February—Great coat rolled 36 inches long with small end straps—Saddle bags placed next the pad, to contain a shirt, neckcloth, pair of breeches, drawers, flannel shirt or under waistcoat, a pair of stockings, welch wig or warm night-cap, worsted gloves, dressing and shaving things, powder bag, and pipe clay.—The feeding bag, horse cloth, and surcingle, between the saddle-bags and leather coat-case, or wrapper, which must contain trowsers and watering cap, a pair of strong shoes, long flannel cloak or flannel waistcoat drawers and stockings, to sleep in; stable jacket and overalls when not worn.—The water deck over the whole, and a fore and hind shoe with nails in the shoe cases.

For the *dismounted*—pantaloons instead of white breeches—lock cover and pan guard on—tools in the box of the rifle, and spare flints and driver in the sabretash—green jacket feather case and overalls, slung with the necessary bags, which must contain a shirt, neckcloth, pair of white breeches,

breeches, flannel drawers and flannel shirt, a pair of worsted stockings, a welch wig or warm night-cap, a pair of shoes, dressing and shaving things, a piece of soft leather, some fine emery, tow and oil.—The drill cap to be fastened flat on the necessary bags, and the great coat rolled up to go in the expedition carriages.

Art. VII. *Watering order.*—Snaffle—horse cloth folded and surcingle—watering cap—stable jacket—trowsers and shoes.—The plain bridoon to be used as a snaffle when on service.

Shooting order for dismounted—The same as for the drill.

Art. VIII. *Drill*—for the *mounted troops*—stable jacket and watering cap—boots and spurs—sword and pistol—regimental saddle and bridle.

For the *dismounted troops*—Green jacket and overalls—drill cap—rifle and sword.

Art.

Art. IX. OFFICERS—*field day order.*—Regulation feather, regimental sash, plain leather sword knot and gilt lion's head belt, horse furniture, and appointments, the same as the privates, and overalls from the 1st of October to the 1st of March.—*Review order*—Gold and crimson sword knot; leopard skin furniture; and scarlet front and rosettes to the bridle, at all seasons.—*Marching order*—The same as field-day order, with the addition of the leather case in the right pistol holster.—Necessary bags to be carried by their servants on an accoutred spare horse, and portmanteaus by the bat-horse for the troop.—*Watering order* and *drill*—The same as field-day order.

SECTION XVI.

Officers' Servants.

Art. I. Officers and Quarter-Masters only are allowed to have servants when on duty.

Art.

Art. II. It cannot be expected that they should be attested, but they must be completely under the orders of the officer commanding; as must also head grooms, helpers, and all others that march with the regiment on service, and subject to the articles of war which relate to followers of the army.

Art. III. The Adjutant to keep a correct list of them, and a description of their persons.

SECTION XVII.

Parades.

Art. I. On all parades, whether on horseback or on foot, and whether in review order, field-day order, marching order, or watering order, each troop is to assemble on its own troop parade, and to form in squads in rank entire, and at open files.

Art.

Art. II. The respective Serjeants and Corporals are then to examine every part of the dress and appointments, to mark on their list those present and the absentees, and to conduct their squads into the formation ordered by the commanding officer of the troop.

Art. III. They will then be sized and formed in two ranks, according to the practice of the L. H. Vs.

The roll will be called, and the list of absentees compared with the reports of the Serjeants; after which a regular return will be made out, and on the second trumpet or bugle sounding, the troops marched in file to their place in column, sending forward the Quarter-Master-Serjeant to take up the ground.

Art. IV. The column will be wheeled into line, reports collected, and the squadron officers will then receive orders respecting the tellings off, and whether the squadrons are to be equalized.

Art.

Art. V. The dismounted troops always parade on the left of the mounted.

SECTION XVIII.

Form of mounting Guards or Picquets.

Art. I. Half an hour before the time ordered for the guard or picquet to mount, the Troop Serjeant-Majors march their men to the general parade, having previously inspected them.

The Troop Serjeant-Majors face the guard about twelve paces from it, and fronting the right hand man of their respective troops.

Art. II. The Adjutant will form the guard or picquet, inspect and deliver it over to the officer who is to command it, and dismiss the Troop Serjeant-Majors.

Art. III. The commanding officer of the guard or picquet will make it *draw swords* or *fix bayonets*, inspect it, and at

 the

the proper time march it off by divisions, ranks by threes or files, as may best suit the ground, &c.

Art. IV. When the new guard or picquet arrives within about thirty paces of the one it is to relieve, both will *carry swords* or *arms*, (and, if dismounted, march in ordinary time,) and the trumpets or bugles will commence sounding; the new guard or picquet will form on the left of the old one, (if the dismounted troops, both will present arms,) slope swords, or shoulder arms, the officers will advance, salute each other, give and receive their instructions, return to their guards or picquets, and the reliefs will be sent off.

Art. V. When the relief returns, the old guard or picquet will be marched off along the front of the new one; officers saluting, trumpets or bugles sounding, and if the dismounted troops, the new one presenting arms, and the old one marching in ordinary time.

Art.

Art. VI. When the old guard or picquet arrives on the general parade, it will be formed on the ground it was marched from, and remain there till the officer has given in his report, and received orders to dismiss it.

SECTION XIX.

Instructions for Guards, Picquets, Sentinels, and Videts.

Art. I. The non-commissioned officer of the guard or picquet to take down in writing the number and name of each man of the guard or picquet, after being numbered from the right or left, before they are posted.

Art. II. No officer or non-commissioned officer is to leave his guard or picquet on any pretence whatever, without being relieved, or to suffer those under his command to do so.

Art. III. All guards and picquets to be under arms at sun-set and watch-setting, and likewise at reveille in the morning, when their arms, ammunition, flints, &c. are to be examined. The roll to be called frequently in the night.

Art. IV. Sentinels are to present arms to all field officers, and carry arms to all others, except when cloaked, and then no compliment is paid but to the Royal Family.

Art. V. Non-commissioned officers are to give orders to sentinels in a distinct and low tone of voice.

Art. VI. No person out of uniform is entitled to any compliment, except the King and Royal Family.

Art. VII. No sentinel to pay any compliment after sun-set, or know any one after dark, but by the counter-sign.

Art. VIII. All regimental guards will turn out and present arms to the field officer

officer commanding the regiment, as often as he passes.

Art. IX. It is a standing rule for all guards to get under arms with the greatest alertness, whenever a party of men with arms, of whatever denomination it may be, (a Corporal's relief excepted,) passes near their post.

Art. X. Sentries are to present their arms to all guards or detachments commanded by officers, when consisting of fifty men or upwards, and carry their arms to all other parties with arms.

Art. XI. Sentries and videttes, on the approach of an officer, to stand firm on the posts when he is within twenty yards, and to remain so till he has passed them ten paces.

Art. XII. Should an officer come upon a sentry so suddenly as not to admit of his getting to the ground upon which he was posted, he is to front and pay the proper compliment on any part of his walk.

Art. XIII. When an officer, entitled to a compliment from a guard, passes near it during its relief, the oldest officer on guard is to take the command, and make both old and new guard pay such compliment together.

Art. XIV. Only half the number of horses on picquet to be fed at the same time.

Art.

Art. XV. As soon as the horses of the picquet are tied up, one man for every twenty horses should mount line guard, and to be relieved every two hours.

Inlying Picquets.

Art. XVI. *Inlying picquets* mount at sun-set, and must remain accoutred all night. They are not to be dismissed from the parade in the morning till inspected by the field officer of the day.

Art. XVII. The next picquets for duty must always be warned when those on duty mount; and if the latter are ordered out, the former accoutre and saddle, and consider themselves on duty.

Art. XVIII. All *out-guards* march off without trumpets sounding or drums beating. They pay no compliments of any kind, neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of officers passing near their posts.

Art. XIX. The videttes and sentries on out-posts are always to be double; and no officers, soldiers, or followers of the camp, are to be suffered to pass the out-posts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular permit from head quarters.

Note.—By a late order, sentries are to salute after sun-set, and as long as it is light enough to discern an officer.

SECTION

SECTION XX.

Morning of a March.

Art. I. *At stable call*—repair to stables, put some hay into the rack, (taking out the old, if any is left,) give half a pail of water, and feed with oats:—set fair—clean the horse.—Saddle, tie up his head, return to quarters, get ready, pack up necessaries, and get breakfast.

Art. II. *At boots and saddles*—return to stables, baggage the horse, tighten girths, turn him round, bridle, and be ready to turn out.

Art. III. *At to horse*—lead the horse out of the stable, mount, and proceed quietly to the squad parade, where the inspection will be gone through, troops formed, and reports made, as explained in the section on *parades*.

Art. IV. *At the sound of the bugle for general parade*—march the troops to

the general parade, reports will be collected, squadrons told off, standards fetched in form, advanced and rear guards formed, and the regiment will march off.

Art. V. The Officers and Quarter-Masters need not go round stables on the morning of a ma rch, but the squad non-commissioned officers must do so, to see that the men are all present, and have on their stable dress.

Art. VI. The regiment must march so early in a morning as to arrive in quarters by eleven o'clock in the fore-noon.

SECTION XXI.

On a March.

Art. I. Meeting another regiment on a march, the youngest halts, forms, and salutes; the trumpets sound the parade march once.

A detach-

A detachment without standards pays the same compliment to one with a standard, whether eldest or not.

Art. II. Passing through a quarter where there are troops, an officer must be sent forward to the commanding officer; swords will be drawn, and the march sounded.

Art. III. The regiment should generally march at the rate of six miles an hour. After the first two miles, the column must halt ten minutes, and also for a few minutes every six miles, that the men may look over their appointments, examine their horses' feet, &c. and gentlemen will not be allowed to fall out or dismount at any other time, except on urgent necessity, when they must obtain leave from the commander of their division.

When the march is long, the troops may feed on the road, carrying, on such an occasion, a feed in their nose-bags.

Art. IV. About a quarter of a mile distant from the town where the regiment is to quarter, the column will halt, dismount, brush over appointments, and put every thing in good order for marching into the town.

Art. V. Advanced and rear guards must always be formed in proportion to the strength of the column.

Art. VI. Officers to remain with their divisions whether marching or halted, and to be particularly attentive that they maintain steadily the pace of the front.

SECTION XXII.

After a March.

Art. I. The troops to march into large towns or garrisons with swords drawn, standards uncased, and led horses in the rear.

Art.

Art. II. The Quarter-Masters, or non-commissioned officers, who have been sent forward for quarters, will meet the troops before their entrance into the town.

Art. III. After the troops are formed on the parade, standards lodged, and a sentry with his sword drawn placed over them, the Serjeant's call is to sound, when the Quarter-Master-Serjeants and Trumpet-Major repair to the centre of the front for orders.

The commanding officer fixes the hours for stable duty, guard mounting, and orders: the place and hour for receiving oats will also be appointed.

Art. IV. The commanding officer then orders *form troops*—squadrons divide from their centre by the troops passaging outwards and *halt*: when the Troops are led off to their quarters.

The Captains order *form squads*—the squads passage outwards as above and *halt*, with the Serjeants in *front*, and the Corporals on the *right*: in this situation

the orders are communicated to the troops.

Art. V. The Quarter-Masters deliver the billets with signed lists of quarters made out by squads, to their Captains, who are to see that their troops are billetted off regularly by *squads*.

No officer is to dismount or quit the parade till the whole of his troop is billetted off.

Art. VI. As soon as the horse is in the stable, take off the bridle, and tie him up with the collar, give him a handful of hay, and throw a little litter down the stall, take off the great coat, leather coat-case or wrapper, and necessary bag; take the pistol and leather case (containing curry-comb and brush, &c.) out of the holsters, loosen girths, and turn up breastplate and crupper, wisp the horse's head and legs a little, and pick out his feet.

Art. VII. Take the arms, necessary bag,

bag, &c. to quarters, put on stable dress, and when the *trumpet sounds*, repair to stables, unsaddle, wash out the horse's feet, see if the shoes are fast and good, proceed to clean him thoroughly, clothe him, litter him well down, and at the appointed time, two or three men per stable repair for oats; the rest set the stable fair, clean saddles, bridles, &c.

The Officers and Quarter-Masters *go round*, see the horses fed, and stables are dismissed.

Art. VIII. Get belts, boots, &c. clean for the next morning's march, and keep the appointments and necessaries as much together as possible.

Art. IX. Repair to evening stables when the trumpet sounds; dress horses, set fair, and wait till the Officers and Quarter-Masters *go round* to see the horses fed and stables dismissed.

The Troop Serjeant-Major at this stable hour

hour will warn the officers and men of their troops who are for duty next day, and communicate the orders.

Art. X. On halting-days there will be only a parade in watering order at o'clock, and the rest of the day will be allowed to put the arms, appointments, &c. in the best order.

Art. XI. If there should be a senior officer in the quarter, he must be waited upon for orders, and a state of the regiment given to him if he requires it.

SECTION XXIII.

Stable Duties.

Art. I. The stable hours will always be regulated by the different duties the regiment may have to perform.

Art. II. The men are always to go to stables

stables in complete *stable dress*, and not in boots.

Art. III. Ten minutes after the trumpet has sounded, the squad non-commissioned officers are to *go round*, to see if the men are all present.

Art. IV. The first thing on going to the stable is to sweep away the dung, put some hay in the rack, water the horse, turn him round, and with a double wisp rub him well about the head and neck, then dress those parts with the brush, comb the mane, sponge the inside of the nostrils, turn him round, put on the collar, and tie his head up to the rack.

Dress the body and legs, first with a wisp and then with a brush, wipe down with a rubbing cloth, comb mane and tail, put on the cloth, pick out feet, litter down,—*set fair*, and wait till the Officers or Quarter-Masters *go round* to see the horses fed and stables dismissed.

Art.

Art. V. The greatest care to be taken of the candles in the stables; which, to prevent accidents, must at all times, if possible, be kept in lanterns.

SECTION XXIV.

Regulations for the Shooting Ground.

Art. I. No L. H.V. will be permitted, on any account, to enter the shooting ground, who does not produce the badge of the corps, or is not in his regimentals, or drill jacket; nor will any other person, on any pretence whatever, be permitted to enter, or remain there, without being accompanied by an officer.

Art. II. No L.H.V. will be permitted to fire at the butt, nor will any ammunition be delivered out to him, till he has entered his name and corps' number in the proper books kept for that purpose; such entry to be made immediately on his coming into the shooting ground.

Art.

Art. III. Five books will be kept, in which every L. H. V. will be required to enter his name, and corps' number, according to the class he belongs to.

Art. IV. *There will be five classes for firing at the targets, divided as follows:*

The 1st class, to fire at the distance of 50 yards.
The 2d, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80
The 3d, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100
The 4th, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 120
The 5th, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 150

Art. V. There will be ten targets, of different sizes, numbered from 1 to 10 inclusive.

Art. VI. Every L. H. V. must begin to practise rifle firing, from a rest, at the above different distances; the first distance not exceeding, on any account, 50 yards.

Art. VII. Every L. H. V. must receive a certificate, that he is qualified for the 2d class, before he will be permitted to

 fire

fire at any greater distance than that prescribed for the 1st class, and so on for every succeeding class. Such certificate to be signed and granted by the Captains to the members of their respective troops; and which certificate must specify, that the person to whom it is granted, did, in the presence of an officer, or the Adjutant, or the Serjeant-Armourer, at one of the regular appointed drills, strike the different targets in the following rotation:

FIRST CLASS—50 Yards.

Target No. 1. from a rest - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8 shots successively.
Target No. 2. from the shoulder, and without a rest, 7 shots out of 8.

SECOND CLASS—80 Yards.

Target No. 3. from a rest - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8 shots successively.
Target No. 4. from the shoulder, and without a rest, 7 shots out of 8.

THIRD CLASS—100 Yards.

Target No. 5. from a rest - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8 shots successively.
Target No. 6. from the shoulder, and without a rest, 6 shots out of 8.

FOURTH CLASS—120 Yards.

Target No. 7. from a rest - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 shots out of 8.
Target No. 8. from the shoulder, and without a rest, 6 shots out of 8.

FIFTH AND LAST CLASS—150 Yards.

Target No. 9. from a rest - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 shots out of 8.
Target No. 10. from the shoulder, and without a rest, 6 shots out of 8.

Art. VIII. No L. H. V. practising firing with pistols, will at first be permitted

to fire at any greater distance than 15 yards; nor to exceed that distance, until he has, from thence, struck target No. 1, 7 shots out of 8; or at any time to exceed that of 50 yards, without having a rest screwed to the butt of the pistol, and without having previously, at the last-mentioned distance, struck target No. 2, 6 shots out of 8, in the presence of an officer, the Adjutant, or the Serjeant-Armourer, who must certify the same, in writing, to one of the field officers; nor will any pistols be allowed to be fired, which are not considered as regimental.

Art. IX. No muskets, carbines, or smooth-barrelled guns, loaded with ball, will be permitted, on any account, to be fired off in the shooting ground; neither will any gentleman be permitted to ride over it.

Art. X. Every L. H. V. will have the sights of his rifle correctly set, by regulating machines provided for that purpose; and will also be properly instructed in

 loading,

loading, firing, and levelling his rifle at the targets, by the Serjeant-Armourer, who has served many campaigns, as Serjeant in a corps of German yagers, and is in every respect adequate to the situation.

Art. XI. One troop, or division, of the dismounted, will at first be required to practise firing every day in the week (exclusive of Sundays); but as gentlemen advance from the first class to the succeeding classes above mentioned, a day, or more, in each week will be allotted for each class to practise firing, in order that the firing of one class may not interfere with that of the other.

Art. XII. Every L.H.V. coming at the regular drill hours, and who belongs to that troop, division, or class, whose duty it is to practise firing on that day, will, on entering his name and corps' number in the proper books kept for that purpose, and falling into his proper place in line, immediately have served out to him,

by

by the Serjeant-Armourer, eight rounds of ammunition, and no more.

Art. XIII. Every L. H.V., after firing, will take home his rifle or pistols, and not leave them behind to be cleaned by the Serjeant-Armourer, who has positive orders not to receive any.

Art. XIV. Neither ammunition nor targets will be delivered out to any member of the corps after the regular stated drill hours.

Art. XV. Every member of the corps, however, has the exclusive privilege of firing at the butt, after the regular drill hours are over, till sun-set, on finding his own targets, powder and ball, and conforming, in every respect, to the foregoing rules and regulations. After sun-set, not a shot must be fired.

Art. XVI. No person whatever will be permitted, on any account, to enter the

target room, lobby, or powder magazine, without being accompanied by an officer.

Art. XVII. Officers will have the same certificates granted them as the privates, on application to any one of the field officers.

Art. XVIII. Members of the mounted troops, desirous of practising rifle firing, will, on attending at the regular drill hours, and conforming, in every respect, to the foregoing rules and regulations, receive the same instructions as those of the dismounted.

Art. XIX. As soon as gentlemen have completed the five above-mentioned classes, they will then be instructed in firing at moveable or running targets.

Art. XX. Any L.H.V. found deviating from, and not strictly conforming, in every respect, to the foregoing rules and regulations, will forfeit his privilege of

of being permitted to fire at the butt. The Serjeant-Armourer has orders to report the slightest irregularity out of the drill hours.

SECTION XXV.

Escorts.

Art. I. The escorts of prisoners, provisions, forage, &c. must always march with advanced and rear guards in proportion to their strength, and also a small body in the centre, ready to give support as circumstances might require.

Art. II. The rest of the men must be divided on both flanks of the carriages or prisoners, to see that they all follow close and regular, that none escape, and to prevent partial halts: prisoners must rather be cut down than be allowed to get away, and must be either handcuffed or well secured with cords.

Art. III. If carriages break down, they are to be drawn on one side to be repaired or destroyed ; and on no account are they to obstruct the line of march.

Art. IV. At the end of each day's march, carriages must be *parked* or ranged in regular order, prisoners well secured, and proper guards mounted over them.

Art. V. When the prisoners or provisions are delivered over to another regiment, or to any other department appointed to receive them, the officer must take care to get a proper receipt.

Art. VI. The officer commanding the escort must keep regular accounts of the receipt and expenditure of monies for his party.

Note.—This service is best performed by light infantry or riflemen supported by cavalry as advanced, and rear-guards and flankers.—The arrangement must depend greatly on the nature of the roads, the extent of the convoy, and the strength of the party, but the precautions to be taken against surprise by ambuscades

or

or otherwise, and for making the best defence if attacked, are in principle the same in all cases.—*Parking* waggons, is forming them into a square with the horses inside, but this requires much space.—They may in general be drawn up two abreast on most roads, if required to halt, or where danger is apprehended, and with a little management will form very good cover for the party which defends them.

SECTION XXVI.

Street Duty.

Art. I. The method hitherto practised by the L. H. Vs. of forming divisions of twelve file, told off by files, threes, or subdivisions, exclusive of one file as van guard, and one file as rear guard, commanded by an officer covered by a non-commissioned officer, making in all 30 men, is to be strictly adhered to.

Art. II. Upon any unexpected summons of the corps, the troop of mounted and division of dismounted in constant readiness

readiness for service, will always be the first to assemble, and they are to form the first division to go out when called upon. If they are under 30 file, the second division is to form a reserve for the first, and at any rate from it are to be taken the videts, which must be immediately placed round the post. The dismounted are instantly to mount guard and place their sentries.

Art. III. The other troops, as they arrive, are to be told off in divisions, subdivisions, &c. in the manner above mentioned, forming all above 30 file per troop into a reserve for that troop, and the Adjutant will take care to appoint them for duty in regular rotation from the troops in readiness for service.

Art. IV. Nothing short of a division is ever to be sent out on service, and another ought to go to support it, unless it has a reserve. Sub-divisions may act separately, but must never lose sight of each other. Divisions may occasionally separate,

rate, but should have signals by bugle agreed upon.

Art. V. Upon all occasions whatever, where it is necessary to charge, a reserve, if ever so small, should be kept ready to support where necessary. Nothing keeps a mob so much in awe, as to observe that the whole force is not employed against them.

Art. VI. *Threes,* preferable to every other mode of marching in the streets. Halting and forming *ranks by threes,* without closing the column, is a good mode of charging in most streets, where it is desirable to disperse a mob without doing much harm.

Art. VII. *Rallying* should be *forward* as much as possible; it saves time, prevents confusion, has a better effect on the enemy, and is much easier.

Art. VIII. No division should march into a street without leaving a rear guard, a re-

a reserve, or another division, to secure a retreat, and prevent the street from being barricadoed in the interval.

Art. IX. A *retreat* is best made by *threes about*, and making the rear the front; and this must be instantly ordered if it is found that the passage through the street is blocked up, and measures taken to annoy the troops from the houses by stones or otherwise.

Art. X. *Cavalry* ought never to surrender or capitulate if they can cut their way through an enemy, nor should they stand still a moment where they are likely to be attacked. Even in open squares, they ought to be moving about and changing their position, as many tricks can be played them by a designing mob.

It is easy to move by *threes* in every way, and wheeling up in rank entire now and then, to march straight forward in open spaces may be very useful, and have a good effect.

Art.

Art. XI. The *van* guard of every division to carry a hatchet and saw in the right pistol holster. They are not to engage in any affray. Their business is to reconnoitre, to detect ambuscades and impediments thrown in the way of the troops, and to return and report. In action they may be on the flanks or in the rear, but always within call of the officer, and ready for any service he may put them upon.

The *rear* guard will keep up the communication with the reserve, and inform the officer or non-commissioned officer commanding it, of the motions of the division.

Art. XII. If *patroles* are to be sent out to prevent a mob from assembling, or from rallying after it has been dispersed, they may be composed of twelve or fourteen gentlemen, under a subaltern or non-commissioned officer, and they should march by files without any trumpeter, with drawn swords, at a walk.

The

The district will be pointed out to them, and they are not to vary from it, nor stay out longer than the time prescribed, unless unforeseen circumstances require it, and then they must send information to *head quarters* by a file.

The officer will conform to the orders he may receive from the commanding officer, and these will depend on the state of the place at the time. If martial law is proclaimed, and the parole and countersign regularly given out, the patrole will be challenged at every military post in the night time, by *Who is there?* A. *Patrole.* — *What troops?* A. *L. H. V.* — *Advance officer.* Upon which he leaves his men where first challenged, and meets the officer of the post, who asks him for the parole and gives him the countersign, both in a whisper, and with carried swords. He then gets what information he can, and gives what is necessary, and marches on.

Art. XIII. When a division or more is marching in the streets and is met by other

other troops, the *van* guard will inquire what they are, and the division will halt till the officers settle which is to draw up to the other, or if they are to pass each other without halting.

Militia or Volunteer Cavalry

~~The L. H. Vs~~ should offer to draw up to all regulars ~~and militia, and all other troops ought to draw up to them.~~ If the right is leading by *threes*, they will simply wheel up in rank entire, and carry swords. If in file, they will form to the left in rank entire or doubled, according to the ground; and if they are to pass, they will do it in the order they were marching, carrying swords.

Art. XIV. Officers of the regulars and militia command the officers of equal rank belonging to the other services. Officers of yeomanry cavalry and volunteer corps rank together, and take the command according to the dates of their commissions. For this purpose every officer must recollect the date of his commission, and in case of equality of rank and date, recourse must be

be had to their former commission. This regulation does not permit any officer to interfere with the duty of another *(though inferior in rank)*, who has received his orders from a superior officer, and is acting upon them.

Art. XV. The *parole* will be given to all the officers and non-commissioned officers commanding patroles or detachments. The *counter-sign* will be given to all sentries, videts, and others upon duty. Besides this, there will always be a regimental counter-sign when the corps is assembled, and without it no L. H. V. can be allowed to pass, or to inspect the orderly book out of uniform.

SECTION XXVII.

Inspections.

The following periodical inspections are to take place when the regiment is not

on duty, and the report to be made to the Colonel according to the forms prescribed.

When the regiment, or any part of it, is called out into actual service, all inspections will be appointed by the Colonel or commanding officer, in regimental orders.

Art. I. There will be a general muster and inspection of the regiment by the Colonel, or commanding officer present, some days previous to every inspection ordered by act of parliament, when every gentleman not prevented by illness is expected to attend.

Art. II. An inspection of the corps' horses by the Colonel, Field Officers, and Veterinary Surgeon, every three months.

Art. III. An inspection of the paid military department, their arms, accoutrements, appointments, clothing, musical instruments, &c. by the field officer, orderly officer and non-commissioned officers

on duty, assisted by the medical staff, once in every month.

Art. IV. An inspection of appointments of the mounted troops, at the stables, by the orderly officer and non-commissioned officers once every fortnight. This inspection to be superintended by the field officer on duty, and notice given by the Adjutant to such gentlemen as may have articles returned bad, wanting, repairable, &c.

Art. V. An inspection of the stables, riding houses, guard rooms, and all others belonging to the corps, together with their furniture and utensils, by the orderly officer and non-commissioned officers of the mounted troops; and an inspection of the shooting ground, magazine, ammunition, regimental stores, mess utensils, expeditions, harness, &c. by the orderly officer and non-commissioned officers of the dismounted troops, once every week.

Art. VI. These inspections are to be made on the Mondays, unless otherwise ordered;

ordered; and notice of them will be given by the Field Adjutant when he warns the different orderlies for duty.

He is also to attend them, and take care that the reports are regularly made to the Colonel.

SECTION XXVIII.

Trumpet and Bugle Soundings.

DUTY SOUNDINGS.

TRUMPET.

1. Reveillé.
2. Stable call—*for stable duties.*
3. Boots and saddles. } *When to turn out on horseback for a march, exercise, or other duties.*
4. To horse. }
5. Draw swords. } *These soundings to begin at the instants of drawing the sword* FROM *and returning it* TO *the scabbard.*
6. Return swords. }
7. Parade march.
8. Parade call—*for assembling on foot.*
9. Officers' call.
10. Serjeants' call.
11. Trumpeters' call.
12. Orders.
13. Dinner call—*for men and for officers.*
14. Watering call—*to turn out in watering order.*
15. Setting the watch.

BUGLE.

1. Reveillé.
2. Rouse, or turn out.
3. Dinner call.
4. Setting the watch.
5. General parade.

These soundings are different in their notes from those of the Trumpet, but may be used under the same circumstances.

EXERCISE SOUNDINGS.

TRUMPET.

1. March.
2. Trot.
3. Gallop.
4. Charge.
5. Halt.
6. Retreat.
7. Rally.
8. Turn out skirmishers.
9. Skirmishers cease firing.
10. Call in skirmishers.

BUGLE.

1. March.
2. Trot.
3. Gallop.
4. Charge.
5. Halt.
6. Retreat.
7. Rally.
8. Turn out skirmishers.
9. Skirmishers cease firing.
10. Call in skirmishers.

These soundings are exactly the same as those of the Trumpet, in place of which the Bugle may be occasionally substituted.

When

When orders are issued for parades, guard mounting, &c. the trumpet soundings must be regulated according to the hour mentioned for the parade.

For instance;—if it were put in orders —The regiment will parade in *marching, review*, or *field day* order to-morrow morning at seven o'clock—the soundings would be,

For stables at - - - - - - - - 4 o'clock.
Boots and saddles at - - - - 6
To horse at *half after* - - 6
General parade at - - - - - 7

If in watering order—the watering call sounds half an hour before the general parade.

If for foot parade or guard mounting—the parade call sounds half an hour before the general parade.

GARRISON DUTY SOUNDINGS.

The reveillé is to sound or beat at break of day.

The troop or assembly is to sound at o'clock in the morning.

The retreat is to sound or beat at sun-set, after which no trumpet is to sound nor drum to beat in garrison, except at watch setting and tattoo, and in case of fire or alarm.

The trumpet is to sound for watch setting, and the tattoo is to beat at o'clock, after which no soldier is to be out of quarters.

SECTION XXIX.

Regulations for Markers.

" *The necessity of officers and non-commissioned officers being well trained to prolong lines, take up distances, and give those aids which are so essential in the formation and movement of all considerable bodies, is evident, and much to be attended*

attended to.—Persons active, intelligent, and well mounted, can alone assist the operations of cavalry."

HIS MAJESTY's *Regulations for the Cavalry, p.* 48.

When the line is to be dressed.

Art. I. The Adjutant, or an officer appointed for the purpose, first places two men at twenty or thirty yards from each other, in the prolongation of the line on the flank that is to be dressed to. This base is immediately prolonged on the opposite flank by another marker, and at the word—*By the right dress the line!* the Flank Serjeants of each squadron move out, turn their horses so as to face the line, align themselves accurately, by each seeing the second man from him and no further; and remain with their swords held up till the Adjutant makes a signal for them to resume their places.

Each squadron officer in the mean time having placed himself on that flank which is toward the dressing point, dresses his

squadron correctly, so that the horses' heads of the men may be exactly in line with the horses' heads of the markers.

Whenever the *line* is halted, or, when marching to the rear, ordered to *front*, the Flank Serjeants will move out and place themselves as above directed.

Wheeling.

Art. II. All wheels of squadron are marked by the Serjeant from the wheeling flank. He moves out at the caution, and places himself according to the degree of the wheel ordered, so as to face the squadron when it halts. He is not to mark the *point* to which the wheeling flank is to be directed, but the *line* upon which the officer is to halt it; and for this reason he should be rather beyond the flank, so that the officer may bring the horses' heads of his squadron in a line with that of his marker. At the word *Eyes front!* he resumes his place.

Art. III. When the line is broken into open column, by the wheel to either hand of

of any of its divisions, the wheel is marked for the leading division only of each squadron by a Serjeant from its pivot flank.

Art. IV. When the divisions are ordered to wheel into line, the officer on the pivot flank of the rear division of each squadron turns his horse upon his fore-feet, so as to stand facing to the flank of his division; at the same time the Serjeant on the reverse flank of the leading division moves out and marks the wheel for that division, aligning himself correctly by the officers who mark the line of pivots. The greatest accuracy is required in marking the wheels into line.

The squadron officers must be careful to keep quite clear of the line of markers; they must be on the hand to which the wheel is made, in order to correct the dressing of their squadron.

Open Column.

Art. V. When the regiment is ordered to form open column in the rear of a par-

ticular division, the Adjutant stations a marker before the named division in the prolongation of the line upon which the pivots of the several divisions are to rest. This marker and the officer on the pivot of the standing division, are the base.

The divisions having been wheeled by threes to the flank, which is to lead into the column, markers will go forward from each division, and place themselves in file, facing to the division to be formed upon, and accurately covering in the prolongation of the base, each being at the distance of as many yards behind the preceding marker, as there are files in the division for which he is marking, (allowing of course for the squadron interval where it is necessary).—The officer or Serjeant commanding the division, leads it into the column by the rear of this marker, but stops in his own person when he arrives at him; and when the rear of the division comes up to him, he halts, fronts, and dresses it to the marker whose place he takes.

Art. VI. When the open column is formed in *front* of a named division, the divisions lead from their pivot flanks, and do not cross the line of pivots to come into the column; therefore it is not the *point of entry* that is marked. The markers take up the ground, as in the preceding example, upon a base given by the Adjutant, and the officers lead their divisions into the column, where they *halt*, *front*, and *dress* them, when they arrive *themselves* at their pivot markers.

Art. VII. When the divisions of the open column are ordered to countermarch by files, the Officer or Serjeant on the pivot of each division shifts to the reverse flank at the caution; his coverer comes at the same time to the place which he leaves, turns his horse so as to face to the rear, (which will be the front when the countermarch is completed,) and remains there till the division is formed upon him.—The division leader then takes his place on the pi-

vot, and the marker resumes his proper station in the open column.

When the countermarch is made by *ranks by threes*, the marker will station himself behind, and fronting to the pivot of his division, and at rather more than two horses' length from the rear rank, in which situation he will remain till the officer halts, fronts, and dresses the division, with their horses' heads in a line with his, which he does when the leading threes come up to him.

Close Column.

Art. VIII. For forming close column, no markers are required, except for the base, which is given by the Adjutant.—The countermarch of divisions in close column is marked by the covering Serjeants, who remain on the pivots, as in the countermarch of the open column, till it is completed.

Formation of the Line.

Art. IX. When the line is ordered to be formed on a named division, whether it be by deploying from close column, by successive wheels on a reverse flank, by the diagonal march, or from the direct echellon, the *marking* is in every instance the same.

At the caution,—*On the right division form the line!* two markers are placed before the named division, and this base is prolonged by the Adjutant and his assistants on both flanks of the new line. At the word *march!* a marker from the outward flank of each squadron, (that is, the flank which is to be the farthest from the named division,) advances expeditiously to align himself upon the given base, and takes his place a little beyond where the outward flank is to rest in the new line.

The squadron officer coming up with the leading division of his squadron, advances and places himself upon the flank of the preceding formed division, and from thence

thence corrects the dressing of his own squadron as it comes into the alignment, by the marker who prolongs it.

Art. X. When the *close column* is to deploy on any other than the division in front, the named division sends forward two markers to take up the ground, to which it is to advance when the divisions before it have deployed. These two markers are the base which is prolonged by the Adjutant for the general alignment, and by a marker from its outward flank for each squadron.

Note.—The plates, or rough sketches, which accompany the movements and changes of position in this book, will sufficiently exemplify this section, adverting, that ⁋ stands for line marker, and ↿ for flank officer, Serjeant, or Corporal.

SECTION XXX.

Paid Military Department.

Art. I. The Adjutant, and in his absence the Field Adjutant, will parade them every

every Tuesday and Friday, at eleven o'clock; after which the Serjeant Major will exercise and drill the Serjeants for two hours: the band will practise under the Trumpet Major one of the days on foot, and the other on horseback; and the boys will be instructed in marching, &c.: of all which the Adjutant will make a regular report.

Art. II. The Serjeants must attend all field days, mounted either on their own horses, or on those of such gentlemen as desire them to be broke for the ranks, and they will be drilled and exercised in taking up ground, &c. by the Serjeant Major and Quarter-Master Serjeant.

Art. III. The Twenty-first Article of the last Volunteer Act, and the Articles of War, to be read to them by the Adjutant on the first parade day in every month; and the Serjeant Major at Gray's Inn Lane, and the Quarter-Master Serjeant at Worship Street, are to inform those under them

them of every order inserted in their respective books.

Art. IV. The Serjeants to be uniformly dressed at all times, and never to appear in plain clothes, except they have leave of absence from quarters.

Note.—The establishment of the L. H. Vs. requires particular regulations for this department, which consists of above forty paid Serjeants, Trumpeters, &c. all employed in the riding houses and the drill when not on service.

SECTION XXXI.

Patroles, or Reconnoitring Parties.

Art. I. This is an essential part of the duty of light troops; and no body of cavalry, however small, should remain long in any situation, without having reconnoitred the country round them to a certain extent.

Art. II. The L. H. Vs. have repeatedly patroled

patroled every part of their district of twelve miles round London, and the reports of the officers who commanded the parties have been carefully compared with Carey's map of an inch to a mile, and are preserved at the orderly office for the inspection of every L. H. V. By a reference to them, every officer and non-commissioned officer will be better informed how to conduct a reconnoitring party, than by any instructions that could be given here.

Art. III. It may nevertheless be proper to observe, that the object in view is to survey with a military eye, and both with respect to attack and defence, the towns, villages, roads, cross roads, and lanes of every description; the rivers, bridges, woods, marshes, hills, ravines, windmills, churches and church yards, commons and enclosures, and the face of the country in general.

Art. IV. That on every one of these heads the officer must ask himself a num-

ber of questions, and take down in a short manner his observations. For instance; on the roads,—he must inform himself of their bearings, and the distances from one place to another; their width, and state in Summer and Winter; whether they run parallel or cross each other, so as to impede the march of separate columns; whether there are hollow ways, and what impediments could be easiest thrown in the way of troops, &c.

Art. V. Reconnoitring parties ought to consist of an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and from fifteen to thirty privates: they are to be formed in double rank, and numbered from right to left; one file to be appointed van guard, one file rear guard, one file flankers to the right, and one file flankers to the left; the rest are the main body, and march in files at a slow pace, halting frequently to make observations. The van and rear guard and flankers march in single files, twenty or thirty yards from each other, and as far distant from the main body, (by which

they

they are entirely regulated,) as to keep them in view at all times. When the main body halts, those flankers, &c. are to make their observations, and may get on heights for that purpose if any are near them. On sight of an enemy, or of any troops, one of them is to come in and report; and if the bugle sounds the rally, they all repair to the main body by the shortest way.

Art. VI. The officer's report must contain the direction and district of the patrole; the numbers for the day, and the corps' numbers or names of those who compose it; the narrative, in a succinct manner, of all his observations, and the miles of march in the margin. The usual form will be found among *Reports* and *Returns*; and if, in addition to the narrative, a rough sketch of the route and country is made, it will be the more satisfactory to the commanding officer.

SECTION XXXII.

Standards.

Art. I. They are to be constantly kept at head quarters when the regiment is not out; they are never to be moved without a guard, and must be given out and taken in at a window, according to ancient usage. When the regiment marches with the standards uncased, it must be with drawn swords, and the trumpets must sound occasionally: but when the field of exercise is distant from head quarters, they are generally carried cased.

Art. H. The manner of fetching and lodging the standards for a squadron has been fully explained at page 223 of *Instructions for Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry*, and it will equally apply to a regiment.

The centre files of the squadrons which carry the standards are ordered to take close order, and to advance a few paces, led

led by the Cornets. They then wheel to the right, close up, and march to where the standards are lodged: they there form rank entire, and when the standards are presented at the window by the Quarter-Master,—draw swords—the Cornets salute, recover, return swords, and take their respective standards. They march back to the regiment in the same manner, and are received with swords carried and trumpets sounding. They come in by the right; and each Cornet, when opposite to his place, wheels to the left and left-about into it, while the escorts go round the flanks of the squadrons to their respective places.

The officers all salute when the standards come on the right of the regiment, and recover when they are placed.

Art. III. When the standards are carried with the regiment cased, they may be given to a ~~paid~~ Serjeant, and kept in the rear of the line when it is forming. When the line is dressed and at order, the commanding officer will direct the standards

to be uncased. The Cornets then retire to receive them; and when they come to the front through their respective intervals, swords are drawn, and officers salute.

Swords may either be returned again, in order to draw them on the arrival of the General, as is usually practised, or they may be sloped; and when the General arrives in front, the commanding officer orders the cavalry to *carry swords*, and the dismounted to *present arms*. This last method is generally practised by the L. H. Vs.

Art. IV. The same ceremony and respect is to be paid to the standards when they are lodged or cased, as in fetching them and uncasing them; and no officer in uniform is ever to pass a standard of any regiment without saluting.

SECTION XXXIII.

Paymaster.

Paymasters for the volunteer corps are appointed by the War Office, but do not act

act till they are called out into actual service, and receive pay.—They will then receive their instructions, which will be put in orders; and no part of their duty in the regiment must prevent them from complying with these instructions on all occasions.

SECTION XXXIV.

Messing.

It is an invariable rule with the L. H. Vs. that no individual is to be subjected to any expense for eating or drinking but by his own consent; and on all occasions, when the corps dine together, the attendance is optional; and no provision is made but for those who send previous notice to the Secretary.

Art. I. There is a monthly mess at the British Coffee House, under regulations formed by a majority of the subscribers to it, and to which every L. H. V. who attends it must strictly conform.

Art. II. There is a mess at the Crown and Anchor for the troops on duty, (or rather in readiness for immediate service,) or such of them as send notice the day before, at half a guinea, which includes wine; and the Sutler of the corps attends to receive it at the door, that every gentleman may be at liberty to retire when he pleases, without waiting for any bill.

Art. III. On *marching parties*, which have been instituted to enable every gentleman to take care of his own horse, and which consists of as many of a troop or squadron as choose to volunteer several days' march, under their own officers, and with the consent of the commanding officer, the expense for man and horse is supported by the individuals who compose them; but this is limited by the officer commanding, and his orders must be strictly complied with.

An officer, or a non-commissioned officer, must preside at every mess in the different towns or villages where the party is quartered. The Quarter-Masters settle all the

the accounts, and a regular report is made by the officer commanding to the Colonel, on the return of the party.

Art. IV. When the regiment goes on permanent duty, or rather into quarters at their own stables for a certain number of days, the expense of the mess is defrayed by the general fund, but limited by the commanding officer. The Quarter-Masters and Sutler are answerable that his orders are strictly complied with; and no wine or other liquor, beyond the fixed allowance, is ever admitted by the sentries.

Art. V. Whenever the regiment is called out on actual service, such regulations as may be necessary for messing, will be submitted to the officers, and when approved of, inserted in this section.

Note.—This article will not apply to any other corps, because there is no distinction between the officers and privates of the L. H. Vs., except when on service or under arms.—Mess Rules will no doubt be formed by every corps when called into actual service; and

and considering their different compositions, no general ones can answer the purpose.—The commanding officers ought, however, to have in readiness something suited to their respective situations, and perhaps the following observations may be of use to them in framing them:—

The pay of the private soldier, which is now sufficiently ample to enable him to subsist comfortably, ought to be the basis of every calculation; and messing by squads will be found preferable to more numerous meetings.

The pay received from Government might be formed into two stock purses, one for the officers and another for the privates, and lodged in the hands of the pay-master as treasurer.

A fixed rate *per diem* for subsistence, including every thing, to be settled and not varied from on any occasion.

A weekly or monthly subscription to the stock purses to be made by every individual to cover the excess in the mode of living of men who have not been used to the same frugality, economy, and arrangement, that soldiers are.

Liberty granted to every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, who declares it previously to be his intention to receive his pay and subsist himself; but in that case he must nevertheless, when with the regiment, dine at the mess, conform to all the regulations of it, and pay daily or weekly one half more than the regulated

regulated price; in consequence of which, he is absolved from the subscription to the stock purse.

The allowance of beer, wine, or any kind of spirits, should be extremely moderate, and ought on no occasion whatever to be exceeded: for this reason all bets, fines, &c. which in military messes are generally paid in wine, ought to be paid in money, and applied to any useful purpose that may be agreed on.

The Officers and the Quarter-Masters in rotation to take charge of and superintend the respective messes, and to be answerable that the regulations are duly enforced.

SECTION XXXV.

Alarm Post.

Art. I. The place appointed for the alarm post will always be put in orders when the regiment is on duty. Troops are to repair thither on foot when the bugle sounds, *Rouse and turn out* to receive orders, unless *boots and saddles*, or *to horse*, is sounded, and then they must prepare to mount and assemble without a moment's loss of time.

Art.

Art. II. The troops of the L. H Vs. in readiness for immediate service, are always informed of the alarm post, or place of assembly, in the warning by the Adjutant for duty.

Art. III. The alarm posts for the different regiments of volunteer corps, in case of actual service, is fixed and communicated by the General of the district to the commanding officers, but they are not required to put it in orders till called out.

Note.—In times of internal tranquillity any open space contiguous to head quarters may be fixed upon as an alarm post; but in times of danger, or in the presence of an enemy, some judgment is required in fixing on a spot which has as much natural defence as possible, that the troops may not be surprised or interrupted when forming, at which time they are always weakest.

SECTION XXXVI.

General Regulations.

Every gentleman will be pleased to insert, under their proper heads, such of the

the following regulations as can be classed.

Art. I. The Field Adjutant attends every Monday till 12 o'clock, at his own house; and on all drill days, at Worship Street or Gray's Inn Lane, to instruct such of the officers and non-commissioned officers as are desirous of information on every part of their duty. Field Adjut.

Art. II. The monthly report ordered to be made of the progress of every rifleman in firing at the target, will, it is presumed, create emulation, and promote the great object in view, of forming a complete body of marksmen. The corps is under infinite obligations to Major Stracey for his unwearied pains in superintending the erection of a shooting ground, which has not its equal, and for forming regulations well calculated to prevent accidents, which places of this nature are often liable to. Riflemen.

No gentleman can be expected to shoot true without practice; and rifles are useless

less except in the hands of good marksmen. The dismounted troops have the best arms that can be procured, and every convenience for practising with them, and therefore much will be expected of them.

Rank.

When the mounted and dismounted troops are acting together, (and that will generally be the case,) the eldest officer takes the command; but if he is of the cavalry, he is not to interfere with the interior movements of the dismounted, unless he is perfectly acquainted with them; and *vice versa*, if the eldest officer happens to be of the dismounted.

Troops in readiness for Service.

Art. III. The troop of mounted and division of dismounted, kept in readiness for service, in regular rotation, during a week, fortnight, or month, as may be given out in regimental orders, afford to the corps at large much latitude in point of occasional absences, and to Government the certainty of having always a fixed number of the corps ready for duty on the shortest notice; but in order to secure these objects, the regulations must be

rigidly enforced by the field-officers on duty; for which purpose the different warnings by the Adjutant, referred to in *Reports and Returns*, have been ordered to be sent out in time.

Art. IV. Gentlemen who do not keep their horses at the corps' stables, and whose appointments cannot of course be inspected and reported upon by the orderly officer, are expected to keep them in complete order, as they will justly be found great fault with if they appear with any thing defective on field days, reviews, or inspections. Appointments.

The corps' number of every gentleman, upon a small tin plate, is put over the stall of his horse. He must be careful to carry it with him in his right pistol holster, when ordered to march. Corps' Number.

Art. V. All gaming in garrison, camp, or cantonments, is strictly forbidden.

Art. VI. Officers commanding regiments

ments or detachments, are responsible for the regular attendance of the officers and men under their command at divine service, and for the decency and propriety of their behaviour on these occasions.

Punishments on service.

Art. VII. "Committing waste in gardens, orchards, plantations, fields, or enclosures, and plundering or marauding, in all cases and under any circumstances, will subject the offender to the most severe, exemplary, and immediate punishment."

"Any person attempting to desert to the enemy, or to force a safeguard, will suffer immediate death."

"These punishments attach equally to all followers of the army or camp."

Art. VIII. The following punishments are decreed by the articles of war, and must be frequently read to the men:—

"Death is the absolute punishment for cowardice or misbehaviour before an enemy, or speaking words inducing others to do the like."

For

"For mutinying, or concealing a mutiny; desertion; sleeping on a post, or quitting it before relieved; plundering after victory; quitting a post in battle; compelling an officer to abandon or give up his post, or persuading others to do the like; corresponding with an enemy; and striking or refusing to obey any superior officer in the execution of his duty, a court martial may inflict death or any other punishment it may judge adequate to the offence."

"The crimes of persuading others to desert; of concealing, assisting, or relieving an enemy; of being absent from the troop or company a soldier belongs to; absence from duty, drunkenness, and false alarms, are punishable at the discretion of a general or regimental court martial."

Art. IX. The officers and non-commissioned officers in general have taken so much pains of late to acquire a perfect knowledge of their duty, and the discipline of the regiment is so much improved, that

Words of Command.

that many explanatory words of command (which must continue to be used at the drill) may now be left out at exercise on field-days, and the system of the regulars more closely followed.—For instance;

When marching by ranks by threes to a flank, *halt wheel up!* pronounced as one word, is to be obeyed without waiting for *march!* for the *halt* is addressed only to the head of the column, and the whole ought to *wheel up* without halting, in the same manner as if the word of command were *threes wheel up!* while on the march.

Halt front! pronounced as one word, may also be substituted for *halt! threes about! march!* when troops are marching to the rear, or entering a new alignment with the rear rank in front, when the known intention is to form in it.

But if in either of these cases the column or line should be *really* halted, they must wait for *march!* before they can wheel

wheel to right, left, or about by threes, or move on in line or column.

Upon the same principle all the divisions of a column, except the first, when marching at a walk, may change direction by square wheels to right or left, by *halt wheel! halt dress march!* although in reality there is no *halt*, but by the pivot flank.

At a trot or gallop, *forward!* must always be used for *halt dress march!* and if it is found that a single head is turned the wrong way at the wheel, the caution of *eyes right* or *left* must again be had recourse to.

Note.—The foregoing articles are given as a specimen of what this section usually contains, being regulations which cannot at the time be properly classed.

SECTION XXXVII.

Returns, Reports, and Letters warning for Duty.

1. Monthly Returns. — These returns are sent by the Colonel or Commanding Officer, on the 1st of each month, whether on actual service or not, to the Secretary of State, and the General commanding the District, and to whomsoever these may order copies to be transmitted.

2. Fortnight Returns of Officers — Are sent, *when on actual service*, to the Adjutant General, General of the District, &c. on the 14th of each month.

3. Weekly States — Are sent, when on actual service, to the Adjutant General, Commander of the District, &c. every Friday.

4. Troop Field Returns — Are sent by the Captains to the Adjutant (when not on actual service) four days after each field day.

5. Squad, or Subdivision Field Returns,	Are given by the Serjeants to their Captains (when not on actual service) two days after each field day.
6. General Field Returns	Are given by the Adjutant to the Colonel or Commanding Officer after each field day.
7. Parade Reports	Are collected on each parade on horseback or on foot.
8. Parade Report of the Paid Military Department,	To be given to the Colonel or Commanding Officer by the Adjutant, after each parade.
9. Inspection Return of Appointments,	To be given or sent to the Colonel by the Field Officer on duty, after each inspection.
10. Inspection Return of the Corps' Horses,	To be filled up at each inspection. One copy kept by the Adjutant, and one sent to the Commanding Officer.
11. Inspection Return of the Paid Military Department,	To be given by the Adjutant to the Colonel, after each inspection.

12. Inspection Report of the Stables, Riding Houses, &c.	To be given to the Colonel every week, and a copy to the Adjutant.
13. Inspection Report of Shooting Ground, Magazines, Regimental Stores, and Mess Utensils,	To be made by the Orderly Officers weekly and sent to the Colonel. A copy to the Adjutant.
14. Surgeon's Report of the Sick,	To be given to the Colonel once a week.
15. Veterinary Surgeon's Report of the sick Horses,	To be given to the Colonel once a week.
16. Guard Report,	To be given to the Commanding Officer as soon as the guard is relieved.
17. Form of Orderly Officers' Visiting Report,	To be given to the Commanding Officer when ordered.
18. Report of the State of the Corps for taking the Field,	To be given to the General of the Brigade, when required.
19. Report of a Patrole, or Reconnoitring Party,	To be sent to the Commanding Officer on the return of the party.

20. Return of Ammunition in store, { Monthly, or oftener, if required, to the Commanding Officer.

21. Return of the March of any part of the Regiment, { To the Commanding Officer on his arrival, and a copy to the Adjutant.

22. Inspection Return, { To be given to the Reviewing General, Inspecting Field Officer, or to whomsoever they may be ordered to be transmitted.

23. Warning Field Officer for duty.

24. To Captains, requiring the names of Gentlemen fit for duty.

25. Warning Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, for duty.

26. Warning Orderly Officers and Non-commissioned Officers.

Note.—The specimens, numerically referred to, are only to show the form, and by no means the size of the Reports and Returns, which is arbitrary, whether written or printed; but the Monthly Returns, and such others as go to public offices, should always be of the size sent in by regular regiments.

SECTION XXXVIII.

Funeral Parties.

Art. I. The funeral of a Colonel is to be attended by his own regiment, or an equal number on detachment, and saluted with three rounds of small arms.

Art. II. That of a Lieutenant-Colonel by 300 men, and officers in proportion.

Art. III. That of a Major by 200 men, and officers in proportion.

Art. IV. That of a Captain by his own troop, or 100 rank and file under the command of a Captain.

Art. V. That of a Lieutenant by one Serjeant, one Trumpeter, and 40 rank and file, under the command of a Lieutenant.

Art. VI. That of a Cornet by one Serjeant, one Trumpeter, and 30 rank and file, under the command of a Cornet.

Art.

Art. VII. That of a Quarter-Master by one Serjeant and 24 rank and file under the command of a Quarter-Master *.

Art. VIII. That of a Serjeant by 19 rank and file under the command of a Serjeant.

Art. IX. That of a Corporal or Private by 13 rank and file under the command of a Serjeant.—All with three rounds of small arms.

Art. X. All officers attending funerals, to wear a piece of black crape round their left arm, above the elbow.

Art. XI. The pall to be supported by officers of the same rank with the deceased; and if the attendance of a sufficient number of that rank cannot be obtained, officers next in seniority to supply their place.

Art. XII. A non-commissioned officer's

* This is not fixed by regulation.

corpse

corpse is to be attended to the grave by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment and the private men of the troop to which he did belong.

Art. XIII. Every thing to be reversed till after the interment, when the party resumes its usual order of march.

Art. XIV. The party to draw up with open ranks and unfixed bayonets facing the house, marquee, or tent, where the corpse is lodged; and when it is brought out, the officer commanding gives orders to *present arms*, and then to *reverse arms*.--The swords are reversed under the right arm, the point downwards, and the right hand grasping the hilt.—The firelocks under the left arm, the butt upwards, the lock outwards, the forefingers of the left hand on the cock and hammer, and the right hand grasping the barrel behind the body.

The party is then ordered to close ranks, and to wheel backwards or forwards by divisions or subdivisions, to form such a front

a front as can be maintained; the left leading.—When the procession is ready, the ranks are opened by order, and the whole move off in ordinary time.—The music playing a dead march, and drums muffled, follow the party.—Next to that, the horse of the deceased, led by a dragoon, and covered with a black cloth, the boots reversed, and the heels towards the horse's head.—Then the corpse; and on the coffin, if an officer, are to be placed the sword, pistols, helmet, and sash.—Pall-bearers of equal rank with the deceased.—Chief mourners, and then officers two and two with side arms, the juniors next the body.

On arrival at the burying ground, the party is ordered to halt, to form a lane by the ranks of divisions, for the corpse to pass through, and to *rest on their firelocks reversed.*—The muzzle is placed on the left foot, and both hands open placed on the butt, the soldier's head leaning on the back of the left hand so as to look towards the corpse.—After the corpse is passed, and *attention*, they are ordered again to reverse

firelocks, to wheel up and march with open ranks to form line in the same order near to and facing the grave, when they will again be ordered to rest on their firelocks reversed.

After the performance of the funeral service, and *attention !* they will be ordered to *present arms ! shoulder arms ! prime and load with blank cartridge !* and to fire three vollies in the air.—Then to order arms, fix bayonets, shoulder arms, close ranks, wheel backwards on the left, and to march with the right in front, at quick time, to camp or barracks; but the music is not to play, nor drums to beat, till entirely clear of the burying ground.

EXTRACTS

FROM

GENERAL REGULATIONS & ORDERS

FOR

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES,

APPLICABLE TO

VOLUNTEER CORPS

WHEN ON SERVICE.

EXTRACTS

FROM

GENERAL REGULATIONS, *

&c. &c.

Regulations respecting duties of officers.

In all duties, whether with or without arms, piquets, or courts martial, the tour of duty shall be from the eldest downwards.

Of duties of honor; the 1st is the King's guard; the 2d, those of the Royal Family; 3d, the Captain General's, or Field Marshal commanding the army; 4th, detachments of the army, or out posts; 5th, general officers' guards; 6th, the ordinary guards in camp or garrison; 7th, the piquets; 8th, general courts martial, and duties without arms, or of fatigue.

An

* See Militia Laws & Regulations of Congress.

An officer, when upon duty, cannot be ordered upon any other, before the duty he is upon be finished; except he be upon the inlying piquet.

If an officer's turn of duty happens when he is on the inlying piquet, he shall immediately be relieved, and go upon that duty; and his tour upon the piquet shall pass him, although he should not have been upon it a quarter of an hour.

If an officer's turn of duty for the piquet, general court martial, or fatigue, happens when he is upon any other duty, he shall not make good that piquet, court martial, or duty of fatigue, when he comes off, but his tour shall pass.—And in the like manner, if he should be upon a general court martial, or duty of fatigue, and his tour of guard or detachment should happen, such guard or detachment shall pass him, and he shall not be obliged to make it good.

When field or other commissioned officers

are given out at head quarters for one duty, they cannot be taken off to be put on any other duty.

No officer to exchange his duty with another, after he is put in orders for it, without leave of the commanding officer of his regiment.

Guards or detachments which have not marched off from the place of parade, or rendezvous, are not to be reckoned as a duty done; but if they should have marched off from the place of parade, it shall be reckoned a duty, though they should be dismissed immediately after.

No regiment to demand a tour of duty, unless it has marched off the place of parade, and beyond the grand guard.

General courts martial, which have assembled, and the members sworn in, shall be reckoned a duty, though they should be dismissed without trying any person.

When from peculiar circumstances it is probable that a considerable time may elapse before the sentence of a general court martial is declared, the members shall be liable to return to, and do their duty with, their respective corps.

Whenever the piquets are ordered to march to any parade, it is not to be accounted a duty unless they march off that parade.

The grenadier and light infantry companies to be completed with proper men out of their respective regiments, and to be constantly kept so.

When a detachment of grenadiers or light infantry is ordered, their own officers are to march; and if such officers are on any regimental or camp duties, they are to be relieved for that purpose.

No Major of Brigade to be detached but with his brigade, or the greater part of it, being directed to march under the orders

of

of the Major General, or other officer commanding.

No Adjutant to be detached, except with his regiment or battalion.

Command and rank of officers.

All commands in the regular forces fall to the eldest officers in the same circumstances, whether of artillery, cavalry, or infantry.—In case two commissions of the same date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former commissions.

When corps join either in camp, garrison, or quarters, the eldest officer, whether by brevet or otherwise, is to command the whole.—This regulation does not apply in the instance of battalion guns being attached to regiments.

Officers with the rank of Colonel are not liable to be included in the roster of field officers; a distinct duty will generally be assigned to them as Colonels.

The following are the rules by which

the relative rank of officers of his Majesty's regular forces, militia, yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer corps, is to be determined.

Officers of the regular forces command the officers of equal degree belonging to the other military services.

Officers of the fencibles and militia rank together according to the dates of their respective commissions.

Officers of yeomanry and volunteer corps rank as juniors of their respective ranks with officers of the regulars, fencible and militia forces.

Officers serving on the staff as brigadiers are to take rank and precedence from their commissions as Colonels in the army, not from the dates of their appointments as brigadiers.

Officers employed as Majors of Brigade, as town or fort Majors, if under the rank of

of Captains, will take rank and precedence as the junior Captains in the brigade or garrison in which they are serving.

Officers relinquishing their regimental commissions are not to be considered as retaining any rank in his Majesty's service, either from them or from any brevet commission they may have held, except in cases which may be exempted from this regulation by his Majesty's special authority.

Precedence of regiments.

His Majesty's life guards have the precedence of all other corps.—On parades, the horse artillery, whether mounted or dismounted, take the right of all other cavalry.—The cavalry, whether mounted or dismounted, take the right of the line.—The royal artillery have the precedence of other infantry; the foot guards are the next in rank, then regiments of the line according to their number and order of precedence. The militia regiments take rank after those of the line, according to their respective numbers; but it is to be

clearly understood, that this regulation refers merely to circumstances of parade.—On all other occasions corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the general or other officer commanding may judge most convenient, and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

Note.—No mention is made here of volunteer corps, but it is to be presumed that they rank after the militia and fencibles, and take precedence according to their standing or *ancienneté*.

Regulations of honors.

All armies salute crowned heads in the most respectful manner, colours and standards dropping, and officers saluting. Their guards pay no compliment, except to princes of the blood, and that by courtesy, in the absence of crowned heads.

A Field Marshal is to be saluted with the colours and standards of all the forces, except the horse and foot guards, and excepting when any of the royal family shall be present; but in case a Field Marshal is Colonel of any regiment, troop of horse,

or

or foot guards, he is to be saluted by the colours or standards of the regiment or troop he commands.

When guards present their arms, the officers on all occasions salute with their swords.

Generals of cavalry and infantry, upon all occasions, are to have the march beat to them, and to be saluted by all officers, those bearing the colours excepted.

Lieutenant Generals of cavalry and infantry are, upon all occasions, to be saluted by all officers. They are to have three ruffles given them with presented arms.

Major Generals are to have two ruffles with presented arms.

Brigadier Generals are to have one ruffle with presented arms.

To Colonels their own quarter guards in camp turn out, and present their arms, once

a day, after which they only turn out with ordered arms.

To Lieutenant Colonels and Majors their own guards turn out with ordered arms once a day; at other times they stand by their arms.

When a Lieutenant Colonel or Major commands a regiment, their own quarter guards pay them the same compliment as is ordered for the Colonel.

The Master General of the Ordnance is to have the same respect and honours paid to him as the Generals of horse and foot.

Honors to be paid by the Cavalry.

A General of cavalry or infantry is to be received with swords drawn, kettle drums beating, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers to salute, except the Cornet bearing the standard.

A Lieutenant General is to be received with swords drawn, trumpets sounding twice the trumpet flourish, as in drawing swords;

swords; and all the officers to salute, except the Cornet bearing the standard; but the kettle drums are not to beat.

A Major General is to be received with swords drawn, one trumpet of each squadron sounding once the trumpet flourish, as in drawing swords; officers to salute, but no kettle drum to beat.

A Brigadier General is to be received with swords drawn; officers to salute, but no trumpet to sound, nor kettle drum to beat.

All officers in the command of forts or garrisons have a right to the complimentary honours from the troops under their command, which are due to the rank one degree higher than the one they actually possess.

Manner of paying honors.

The King's standard or colour in the guards, is never to be carried by any guard except that which mounts on his Majesty's person.

The first standard, guidon, or colour of regiments, which is the union colour, is not carried by any guard but that on the King, Queen, Prince of Wales, or Commander in Chief, being of the royal family; and, except in those cases, it shall always remain with the regiment.

When general officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass in the rear of a guard, the officer is only to make his men stand shouldered, and not to face his guard to the right about, or beat his drum.

All sentries are to pay a due respect to every officer who passes by their posts, but are to keep their proper front while paying the compliment.

Note.—See *Standing Orders*, sect. 19.

Regulation for honors to be paid to Admirals.

Admirals, with their flags on the main-top, are to have the same respect from the troops as Generals of cavalry and infantry.

Vice

Vice Admirals are to have the same respect as Lieutenant Generals of cavalry and infantry.

The Rear Admirals are to have the same respect as Major Generals.

Commodores with broad pendants have the same respect as Brigadier Generals.

Rank and precedence between sea and land officers.

The Admiral or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet is to rank with a Field Marshal of the army.

The Admirals with their flags on the main-topmast-head are to have rank with Generals.

Vice Admirals are to have rank as Lieutenant Generals.

Rear Admirals are to have rank as Major Generals.

Commodores with broad pendants are to have rank as Brigadier Generals.

Captains commanding post ships, after three years from the date of their first commission for a post-ship, are to have rank as Colonels.

All other Captains commanding post ships are to have rank as Lieutenant Colonels.

Captains of his Majesty's ships or vessels, not taking post, are to have rank as Majors.

Lieutenants of his Majesty's ships are to have rank as Captains.

The rank and precedence of sea officers, in the classes above mentioned, are to take place according to the seniority of their respective commissions.

Post captains commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as majors during their commanding such vessels.

Nothing

Nothing in these regulations is to authorise any land officer to command any of his Majesty's squadrons or ships, nor any sea officer to command at land.

It is the Commander in Chief's order, that all guards and sentinels pay the same compliments to the officers of the royal navy, as are directed to be paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks.

His Royal Highness is likewise pleased to direct, that the compliments above directed shall be paid by the troops to officers in the service of any power in alliance with his Majesty, according to their respective ranks.

Regulations of honors at military funerals.

The funeral of a Field Marshal is to be saluted with three rounds of fifteen pieces of cannon, attended by six battalions and eight squadrons.

That of a General with three rounds of eleven

eleven pieces of cannon, four battalions and six squadrons.

That of a Lieutenant General with three rounds of nine pieces of cannon, three battalions and four squadrons.

That of a Major General with three rounds of seven pieces of cannon, two battalions and three squadrons.

That of a Brigadier General with three rounds of five pieces of cannon, one battalion and two squadrons.

That of a Colonel by his own battalion (or an equal number by detachment), with three rounds of small arms.

Note.—For the remainder, see *Standing Orders*, sect. 38, page 120.

Returns and reports.

Commanding officers of regiments are regularly to transmit to the Adjutant General's office the following returns:

A monthly,

A monthly, on the 1st of each month.

A return of officers, on the 14th of each month.

A weekly state to arrive on Mondays.

And to the war office—

A monthly return, on the 1st of each month.

A return of absent officers, on the 14th of each month.

Commanding officers of regiments are to transmit to the Quarter Master General such returns as he may require, relative to the quarters occupied by their respective regiments, and likewise a report of any march performed by the corps under their orders.

Military Correspondence.

In conducting the business of the army, the military correspondence will pass through the Commander in Chief's military secretary, excepting such parts as relate to particular departments, and which are hereafter specified.

All

Adjutant General.

All correspondence which has for its object the arming and clothing of troops, the discipline of the army, military regulations, and applications for leave of absence, will pass through the medium of the Adjutant General.

Quarter Master General.

All applications for routes, camp equipage, and other requisites for cantoning and encamping the troops; also all correspondence relating to quarters, marches, camps, plans, and disposition for defence; likewise embarking and general conveyance of the troops, to be addressed direct to the Quarter Master General.

Secretary at War.

All applications relative to military disbursements, or to pecuniary claims to pay, allowances, &c.; and all letters which have for their object the construction and explanation of acts of ~~parliament~~ Congress regarding the military service, or which have reference to the civil police of the country, are as ~~formerly~~ to be addressed to *the ~~Right~~ Hon. the Secretary at War.*

All

Applications from officers

All applications on points of duty shall (except in cases of pressing and evident necessity) be made through the general officers in command; those from regimental officers being in the first instance submitted to the commanding officers of their regiments.

Receipt of letters.

All official letters from head quarters (not circular) are to be acknowledged by the first opportunity after the receipt thereof; and commanding officers of regiments are to specify on the back of their monthly returns, what general orders, official regulations, or circular letters, they may have received during the preceding month.

Mode of addressing official letters, &c.

All returns, reports, and papers, purely of a military and public nature, which are to be sent to the Adjutant-General, shall in future be addressed, "To the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse-guards, London," without adjoining his name.

All official letters and reports from ge-

neral and other officers in command, which are designed to be laid before his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, are to be signed by the general or commanding officers themselves.

All official letters intended for the Deputy Adjutant General, or other officers belonging to the department, are to be transmitted, under covers, addressed as above to the Adjutant General.

All official letters itnended for the Deputy Quarter Master General, or other officers of that department, are to be transmitted under cover to the Quarter Master General.

Leaves of absence.

All applications from officers belonging to regiments in Great Britain are, in the first instance, to be made through the regimental commanding officers to the general officer commanding the brigade to which they belong; if their applications meet his sanction, he will forward them to the

the general officer commanding the district, by whom (in all instances in which the general officers are not themselves competent to decide) they will be transmitted to the Adjutant General, for the purpose of being submitted to the Commander in Chief.

All leaves of absence granted to officers of regiments in Great Britain are to terminate on the 10th of March in South Britain, and on the 10th of April in North Britain; nor are any applications beyond these periods to be made until the summer exercises and reviews are over, except in cases of the most urgent and indispensable necessity; and the indulgence of leave of absence will be altogether withheld from any regiment which is reported to be deficient in its discipline, appearance, or movements in the field.

No officer (except to join his regiment, or on special duty,) is on any account to quit the kingdom, without the King's leave of absence for that purpose.

Duties in garrison, camp, and cantonments

The reveillé is to sound or beat at break of day.

The troop or assembly is to sound or beat at o'clock in the morning.

The retreat is to sound or beat at sunset, after which no trumpet is to sound or drum to beat except at watch setting and tattoo, and in case of fire or other alarm.

The trumpet is to sound for watch setting, and the tattoo is to beat, at o'clock; after which no soldier is to be out of his quarters.

Attention of officers on duty and guards.

No officer is, on any account, to sleep out of camp, or cantonments, without leave.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to quit camp or cantonments, without a pass, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment, or by the Adjutant, having received authority from the commanding officer.

Officers

Officers making written reports are to sign them, specifying their rank, and the regiments to which they belong.

All gaming in camp or cantonments ~~is~~ ought to be strictly forbid.

All orders relating to the men are to be read to them by an officer per company, at the next parade after such orders are given out.

It is the duty of all officers to take notice of any negligence, or impropriety of conduct, in the men, whether on duty or off duty, although the person or persons offending should not belong to their particular regiment. All neglects of duty they are immediately to report to the officer commanding the guard; and they are enjoined to confine, and to report to the commanding officer of the regiment to which they belong, any non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, they may detect in disorderly practices, or who appear out of their quarters, conducting themselves, ei-

ther in point of behaviour or appearance, in a manner unbecoming soldiers.

Neither officers nor soldiers are on any account to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard.

The officers are to remain constantly at their guards, except while visiting their sentinels, nor are they to enter any house or place of public amusement.

Officers commanding guards, when going to visit their sentries, are to mention their intention, and the probable time of their absence, to the next officer in command.

Every officer on guard is expected to make himself acquainted with the orders of the guard, as also with those which each sentinel ought to have on his post. —He is to inspect every relief, both in going out to their posts and returning from them, and be particularly watchful over the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men.

Officers

Officers on all duties under arms are to have their swords drawn, without waiting for any word of command for that purpose.

Officers on guard are to go their rounds frequently during the night, specifying in their morning report, the particular hours at which they performed this duty. A non-commissioned officer, with a file of men, is frequently to visit the sentinels during the day.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

No non-commissioned officer nor soldier is to quit his guard without leave, which is to be granted only on particular occasions, and to very few at a time.

Relief of sentinels.

In relieving sentinels, the following mode is to be invariably adopted:—If the relief consists of less than four men, it is to be formed in a rank entire, the Corporal on the right, dressed with the front rank with arms advanced; he is to take care that the men march regularly, and when

the relief consists of more than four men, that the rear rank is well locked up. On approaching the sentinel or sentinels to be relieved, the relief is to be halted at the distance of 10 or 12 paces from the post, and remain with their arms carried; the Corporal then advances with the man, or men, going on the post, who with ported arms approach the sentinels to be relieved, and from them, in the hearing of the Corporal only, receive the orders of the post; the relieved sentinels then take their place in the relief, which proceeds in its rounds.

Note.—For further particulars, see *Standing Orders*, sections 17, 18, and 19.

Appointments.

Commanding officers are responsible that the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and all other appointments of their respective regiments, are in strict conformity to his Majesty's regulations; that they are complete, and kept constantly in a state of service.

The

The cavalry must always have their saddles, bridles, and accoutrements, ready to put on their horses on the shortest notice.

Readiness for immediate service.

The troops must at all times be kept in the most perfect readiness to turn out; and it is expected, that in half an hour from the time they receive the order to march, either in the night or day, the army shall stand formed at the head of its encampment, that the baggage shall be packed, and the whole be prepared to move. This state of preparation is equally essential in cantonments as in camp; and in both, the troops must be accustomed to march without any previous notice.

Movements of troops, or dispositions of march, will not always be put in orders, but will be delivered to such persons only as they concern; nor is any one to expect more to be communicated to him, than is necessary for the complete execution of the service required of him.

Marketing people

Every encouragement is to be given to the

the people of the country to supply the markets; and any soldier using them ill, or attempting to defraud them, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

Parties for foraging, &c.

All small parties, whether for marketing, for wood, water, or straw, are to be attended by a non-commissioned officer per troop or company; and if the party exceeds eighteen men, and is to march any distance from camp, it must be under the command of a subaltern officer.

On the breaking up of a camp, no hut or straw is to be set fire to, (without particular orders are given for that purpose,) under the most severe penalties.

Instruction of officers.

Commanding officers of regiments are equally responsible for the instruction and improvement of the officers under their command, as they are for the drill of the men, and they are most strictly enjoined to give the utmost attention to this most important object.

It

It is expected that every officer, who has been two years in the service, shall be capable of commanding and exercising a troop or company in every situation, and shall be perfectly acquainted with its interior management, economy, and discipline; and that every officer, after having been two years Captain of a troop or company, shall have rendered himself competent in every respect to the duties of a field officer.—With the view of promoting this object, as far as relates to the duties of parade, commanding officers of regiments are at their discretion to take frequent opportunities of directing the inferior field officers and Captains of the regiment to take the command of the parade, without any regard to their respective ranks, and in their presence to exercise the regiment or battalion.

Reviewing Generals, &c.

Generals commanding brigades, and Reviewing Generals, are directed to make the most strict inquiries and observations on this head; and if they find any officers who, either from incapacity or inattention, are

are deficient in this part of their duty, it is incumbent on them to report their names to the Commander in Chief, in order in the first instance that they may on no account rise to a higher rank till they have proved themselves equal to the duties attached thereto; and in the event of continued negligence or incapacity, that they may be removed from the service, to which officers coming under this description can only be considered as an incumbrance; and in this case an equal degree of reprehension will attach to the commanding officer, unless he has previously reported the circumstance to the officer commanding the brigade or to the Reviewing General.

Clergymen, and the performance of religious duties.

Officers in the command of brigades or regiments are enjoined to provide for the regular performance of divine service, and for a due discharge of all religious duties towards the men under their command, by the appointment of proper persons to officiate as chaplains, and to insure the regular attendance of officers and men at divine

vine service. Their correspondence on this subject should be addressed to the Chaplain General, under cover to the Secretary at War.

Officers commanding detachments and parties are responsible for the due attendance of the men under their orders, at the parish churches nearest to their quarters.

Regimental Hospital.

The regularity and proper management of regimental hospitals so materially tend to the good of his Majesty's service, and so much promote the comfort of the soldiers, that his Royal Highness cannot too strongly impress on the minds of all officers in command, the necessity of giving the most constant attention to these important objects.

Officers commanding brigades are enjoined frequently to visit the hospitals of the regiments composing their brigades, and minutely to investigate the economy and order therein established; to inquire into the state of the patients, their diet,

and

and attendance of every kind, and to enforce the strictest observance of the hospital regulations.

These attentions are required still more in detail from commanding officers of regiments, who from personal observation have opportunities of checking every abuse, and whose duty it is to extend to the hospitals the same system of order, regularity, and discipline, which should prevail in their regiments.

The Captain and subaltern of the day of each regiment are to visit the hospital at different and uncertain hours, to observe the cleanliness of the wards, the regularity of messing, and the appearance of the men, who, while they are in the hospital, are by no means to be permitted to contract habits of slovenliness in their dress, but are expected to appear perfectly clean in every particular.

Every species of gaming is strictly forbid. Any patient convicted of swearing, disorderly

disorderly behaviour, insolent and provoking conduct towards the attendants, or of any deviation from the hospital regulations, will be severely punished.

The Captain of the day is to report any irregularities he may observe, to the commanding officer of the regiment.

The Surgeon is to make a daily report of the sick to the commanding officer, who will make a weekly report to the officer commanding the brigade, who will make a general report of the sick of his brigade once a week to head quarters.

Regimental hospitals are under the immediate direction of their respective Surgeons, subject to the general instructions and superintendence of the Inspector of regimental hospitals, or other professional persons having authority for that purpose from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. It is the duty of the Inspector of regimental hospitals, and of such other officers of the medical staff as shall be ordered

dered for that purpose, to visit regimental hospitals from time to time; to observe whether the hospital regulations are strictly adhered to, to inquire whether any causes of complaint exist amongst the patients, and to submit to the Generals commanding in districts, such local observations as he conceives may tend to the benefit of the sick.

In every barrack or garrison it is in the department of the Barrack Master General to provide accommodation for the sick, in the proportion of one tenth to the number of effectives; but when a regiment is in camp or cantonments, it is the business of the Surgeon to procure an airy and commodious hospital, taking particular care that it is amply supplied with wholesome water.

In camp, a tent will be allowed, which must be pitched upon the best dry piece of ground in the vicinity of the regimental hospital, to which it is granted as an aid; but must not, except in cases of absolute necessity,

necessity, be itself considered as the hospital.

The responsibility for the order, regularity, and cleanliness of the regimental hospital, for the diet and care of the patients, and for the general conduct and economy of the whole establishment, rests entirely with the Surgeon; but commanding officers are enjoined to furnish such military assistance, as may be necessary for the attainment of these objects; and all non-commissioned officers, and others placed in the hospital, in aid of the Surgeon, are commanded to yield the most implicit obedience to the instructions they may receive from him, and to enforce in every instance the most minute observance of the hospital regulations, which are to be fairly written and fixed on a board in the most conspicuous part of the entrance of the regimental hospital.

The Surgeon should be consulted in the selection of the Serjeant to be appointed to assist him in the hospital; and it will tend

materially to the benefit of the sick, that this non-commissioned officer, and the orderly men acting in the hospital, should be considered as being in a permanent situation, and not liable to be removed except in case of misdemeanour.

A guard is to be constantly furnished to the hospital, and the Surgeon will signify to the commanding officer of the regiment the particular orders which he wishes to be given to the non-commissioned officer commanding it, and to the sentries.

When a soldier comes into the hospital, his arms and accoutrements are to be taken in charge by the non-commissioned officer attending the hospital, but his ammunition is to be left with his troop or company, and is in no instance to be taken with him to the hospital.

Regimental Surgeons are enjoined to take under their care any non-commissioned officers or soldiers of other regiments, (upon the commanding officer's authority

authority for so doing being obtained,) who from the absence of the corps to which they belong, from there being no general hospital in the neighbourhood, or from other unavoidable circumstances, are under the necessity of applying to them for relief and assistance. In these cases the regimental Paymaster must repay to the Surgeon the expense incurred, on the certificate thereof being signed by him and countersigned by the commanding officer; and the Agent of the regiment to which the patient belongs is strictly enjoined to repay the same on demand into the hands of the Agent of the regiment in whose hospital he has been received. The signature of the commanding officer of the latter is in this instance to be deemed a sufficient authority.

It is very desirable, that in every regimental hospital there should be an apartment appropriated to convalescents, whose diet and mode of living must remain under the direction of the Surgeon, and who must themselves be, in every respect, sub-

ject to the hospital regulations. A trusty non-commissioned officer must be appointed to the superintendence of the messing and conduct of this particular ward.

Convalescents, on coming out of the hospital, are not to be put on duty, till the Surgeon certifies to the Adjutant, that they are perfectly recovered; for which purpose the Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, must make a particular inspection of these men, at morning parade, to prevent any remaining longer exempted from duty than the state of their health renders absolutely necessary. On a march, when circumstances will permit, the packs of such convalescents as have not yet received certificates of their being fit for duty, should be carried for them.

Convalescents, when discharged from the hospital, should not be put immediately on public duties, but should be employed for a certain time on regimental guards only, where they are not liable to be

be so much exposed to the weather, or to fatigue.

It is most positively ordered, that the Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, shall attend all parades and field days. No punishment is to be inflicted but in the presence of the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.

In cantonments and barracks, the quarters of the Surgeon must be near the hospital, and the Assistant Surgeon's tent must be pitched in its vicinity when a regiment is in camp.

The instructions for the economy and management of regimental hospitals, framed by the army medical board, having received the approbation of the Commander in Chief, are to be considered as proceeding immediately from his Royal Highness; and all Generals commanding in districts, and officers commanding brigades and regiments, are enjoined to give them full effect, and by their authority to enforce

the strictest observance of them within their respective commands.

Out posts, advanced piquets, and detachments

The duties of out-posts are so various, that they will usually require detailed instructions according to circumstances; the following directions will however apply generally, and are most strictly to be observed.

All out-guards march off without trumpets sounding or drums beating. They pay no compliments of any kind; neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of officers passing near their posts.

No guards are to presume to stop any persons coming to camp with provisions, (without they are particularly ordered so to do,) and are on no account to exact or receive any thing for their free passage.

Any officer, Trumpeter, or other person who comes from the enemy's camp, is to be secured by the first guard he ar-

rives at, till the Commander in Chief's pleasure is known. When a deserter comes in from the enemy, the officer commanding the post, or guard, at which he first arrives, is immediately to send him, under a proper escort, (and without permitting him to be delayed, or examined, or any questions asked him,) to the officer commanding the out-posts, who, after inquiring whether he brings any intelligence immediately relating to his own post, will forward him to head quarters.

The videts and sentries on the out-posts are always to be double. No officers, soldiers, or followers of the camp, are on any account to be suffered to pass the out-posts, without they are on duty, or present a regular permit from head quarters.

The men on advanced piquets are to carry their provisions with them, ready cooked, when circumstances will permit. The cavalry to carry sufficient forage for the time they are to be out.

Officers commanding out-guards are to send guides, or orderly men, to the Major of Brigade of the day, or to the Brigade Major of their own brigades, as circumstances may require, in order to conduct the new guards, and to carry such orders as may be necessary. When the army is on a march, they must apprise the Brigade Majors of the situation of their posts, as soon as they arrive at them.

Detachments.

All detachments of brigades which are ordered to march *immediately*, are to be taken from the piquets, and replaced directly.

Whenever detachments are composed of 200 men, or upwards, a Surgeon or Surgeon's Mate is to be sent from the corps of the officer who commands. On particular duties, the attendance of a Surgeon or Mate may be requisite with smaller detachments. Detachments of cavalry, of 50 or upwards, will be attended by a Farrier.

As

As soon as an officer commanding an out-post, or advanced piquet, (whether of cavalry or infantry,) arrives on his ground, he must endeavour to make himself master of his situation, by carefully examining, not only the space he actually occupies, but the heights within musket-shot; the roads and paths leading to or near his post, ascertaining their breadth and practicability for cavalry and cannon; he should examine the hollow ways that cover the approach of an enemy; and, in short, consider all the points from which he is most likely to be attacked either by cavalry or infantry. He will by these means be enabled to take measures to prevent the possibility of surprise: and should he be attacked during the night, from the previous knowledge he has obtained of the ground, he will at once form a just estimate of the nature of the attack, and make his arrangements for defence with promptitude of decision.

An intelligent officer upon an out-post, even unprovided with entrenching tools,

will materially strengthen his post, when the unobserver would remain inactive. A tree felled with judgment, brush-wood cut to a certain distance, pointed stakes about breast high, placed on the point most assailable by an enemy, may be attended with the greatest advantages, and can be effected with the common hatchets the men carry to cut fire-wood.

Nothing checks the ardor of troops more than an unexpected obstacle, within an *hundred yards of the* place attacked: this must not be overlooked by an officer who defends, and no impediment he can throw in the enemy's way, at that distance from his post, must be deemed unworthy his attention.

Provost Marshal's department.

In case of the army taking the field, a Deputy Provost Marshal will be appointed to each district.—The Provost will frequently make the tour of the camp, and its environs, and will have orders to seize such persons as are committing disorders.

The

The regiments encamped nearest villages, must send frequent patroles into them, to apprehend such persons as may be there without passes, or who having passes, may behave improperly.

Note.—For punishments, &c. see *Standing Orders*, section 36.

Coast duty.

The following regulations are to be observed by regiments of cavalry employed on the coast duty:—

1. The regiments stationed on the coast shall as far as possible be so distributed, that there shall in no quarter be less than a subaltern's command; if in any particular quarter unable to accommodate that number, it may be necessary to have a Quarter Master or non-commissioned officer's party, that party shall be considered under the command of the nearest commissioned officer, who is to be informed when it is called out, with the view of his assuming the command of it, and reinforcing it if occasion requires.

2. It

2. It is very essential that officers employed in this duty should, on their arrival at their respective posts, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the roads in the vicinity, as also with those parts of the coast which are most likely to be resorted to by the smugglers in carrying on their contraband traffic.

3. All applications from the revenue officers for assistance, must be made to the commissioned officer commanding at the nearest post.

4. All parties ordered out in consequence of such application, shall consist of a subaltern or non-commissioned officer and twelve men at least.

5. Where the posts are not too remote from each other, the several commanding officers shall give directions to co-operate to the utmost of their abilities for effecting the intended service.

6. It is to be clearly understood and explained

explained to each regiment, previous to sending out their detachments to the coast duty, that the money arising to the troops from seizures is to be divided (the usual proportion of rank being attended to) amongst the subaltern officers, Assistant Surgeons, Quarter Masters, non-commissioned officers, and private men of the regiment generally, and not to be confined to those only who are personally concerned in making the seizures.

7. The claim of troops on account of seizures are to be delivered to the Board of Customs and Excise, on or before the first day of December of each year.

Equipment for field service.

THE carriages allowed to attend each regiment of cavalry of 10 troops, at 60 rank and file and upwards per troop, will be—

Carriages.

2 bread waggons, each to carry at the rate of three days' bread for 500 men;

2 wag-

2 waggons for two days' oats for every 300 horses;
1 waggon for tents to be sent to a convenient distance in the rear;
1 ammunition waggon;
2 forge carts;
1 waggon for sick;
1 sutler's cart.

For a regiment of infantry of 10 companies of 75 rank and file and upwards each—

2 bread waggons, to carry bread as above for cavalry;
1 waggon for tents, to be sent to a distance in the rear;
1 ammunition waggon for small arms' ammunition;
2 battalion guns;
1 ammunition waggon for ditto;
1 sutler's cart;
1 waggon for sick, or more if permitted;
1 small cart for entrenching tools.

Regiments on lower establishments to be allowed carriages in proportion to their effective strength.

In

In the face of an enemy the following proportion of bat horses will only be allowed :—

Bat horses.

For each regiment of cavalry of 10 troops of 60 rank and file and upwards—

*1 for the carriage of camp kettles and piquet ropes,
1 for the officers of the troop,
} per troop;

*1 for entrenching tools ;
*1 for the Surgeon's medicines ;
6 for the field officers and regimental staff.

For regiments of infantry of 10 companies of 75 men and upwards—

*1 for carriage of camp kettles,
1 for the officers of the company,
} per company;

1 for each field officer present ;
1 for Surgeon and Assistant ;
1 for Adjutant and Quarter Master together ;
*1 for Surgeon's medicines ;
*2 (with paniers) for distributing small arms' ammunition ;
*1 for cart with entrenching tools.

Regiments

Regiments on lower establishments will be allowed bat horses in proportion.

Those marked thus * to be provided by commanding officers of regiments, for which they will be allowed 18l. each, and pack saddles, &c. The others are to be provided by the officers of regiments as well as their bat saddles.

As the cavalry are provided with cloaks, and the infantry with great coats, blankets are unnecessary on this service.

Baggage. The personal baggage of each officer must be contained in a small portmanteau; to carry which, with two or three days' corn and necessary articles, the one bat horse allowed per troop or company will be sufficient.

In the event of invasion, one shirt, one pair of shoes and stockings, with combs, brushes, &c. (and for a horseman what is necessary for the care of his horse,) is all a non-

non-commissioned officer or soldier should incumber himself with, and which he must carry in his haversack if infantry, and saddle bags if cavalry.—The rest of his necessaries to be stowed in his pack, which will remain with the baggage in places that will be alloted in the rear.

Bat men.

The bat men allowed per regiment will be as follows:—

1 for each field Officer;
1 for Adjutant and Quarter Master together;
1 for Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and medicine chest;
1 for the camp kettles and officers' baggage;
1 for the horses to distribute ammunition;
1 for the horse carrying or drawing entrenching tools.

Entrenching tools.

Each regiment of infantry will receive 20 pick axes, 20 shovels, 20 spades, 40 bill hooks, and 10 axes, weighing about 400 lb.

Each regiment of cavalry will receive 8 pick axes, 8 spades, 8 shovels, 16 bill hooks, and 8 axes, weight about 150 lb.

The horse carrying these tools, and the cart carrying those of the infantry, to march at the head of the regiment.

Ammunition and forage.

Each soldier to carry three days' bread in his haversack, and the cavalry to carry two days' corn and hay when ordered.

Each infantry soldier will carry sixty rounds, and each horseman his cartouch box full.

General instructions.

The order and disposition of the march, the battalion guns, carriages, heavy baggage, the attentions of commanding officers, openings of communication, repairing roads, encampment, &c. will all be given out in orders by the Generals commanding, according as the case may require.

Review or inspection.

The honors to be paid at inspections and reviews,

reviews, and the posts of commanding officers and others, are explained in their proper places, and therefore it seems only necessary under this head to advert to some general regulations, lately repeated in orders by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and to the points on which general and inspecting officers are directed to report.

Commands. The words of command, ~~as marked in the regulations,~~ are strictly to be made use of, and no other substituted in their room.

Words of execution are to be pronounced short, loud, and sharp, and by no means to be lengthened out, or given in a drawling tone of voice.

Signals. In the exercise of a brigade or line of infantry or cavalry, no signals of the drum, or bugle, or trumpet, are to be given or repeated by individual corps.—They alone come from the battalion or squadron of direction, where the Commander himself is, as warnings to the different corps.—

The only exceptions are signals to cease firing, which can never, when given, produce inconvenience, as it can immediately be ordered to proceed, if necessary.

Markers.

When a new line to be marked or formed upon is taken up by Markers, commanding officers of Regiments and all other persons whatever will take care that during such operation they do not stand upon or interfere with the direction of that line.—In general too many Markers are thrown out; the regulations are full and explicit on this subject, and must be strictly observed. The horse's head of a mounted Marker, and the man's breast of a foot marker, give the line on which troops move or form.

Line.

Although every corps of a line ought to be in its true situation, and halt at the general word; yet if any one is behind the squadron or battalion of direction when that word is given, the leader must bring it up before he halts it.

The

Position of Regiments.

The position of regiments and squadrons in brigade is frequently to be changed at exercise, in order that they may be accustomed to move with equal precision either on a flank or in the centre of a line.

Marching past a Reviewing General.

The point of intersection of the passing line is to be marked on the left of the General, and at the prescribed distance from him.—On this point the cavalry by ranks by threes, and the infantry by wheels, will successively bring the right of their respective divisions, (generally half squadrons or companies,) which from that instant are to dress and cover to the right, and continue so till they come to the next angle, where they wheel to the left, and the officers resume their proper pivot flanks, their dressing and covering.

The divisions, in passing and in opening ranks, are on no account to increase the distances between each other, or to occupy more ground than they stood on in line.

Reports of Reviewing Generals.

His Majesty's general rules and regulations for field exercise and movements, contain, as to those points, ample instructions relative to reviews; and to them Reviewing Generals are to require in every instance the most minute conformity.—General officers on reviewing or inspecting a regiment will be required to render themselves perfectly acquainted with its interior economy and discipline; to ascertain by personal observation the strict conformity to all orders and regulations, and fully and faithfully to report their investigations on these heads; not failing to bestow on every description of officers, and particularly on the field officers, on whom the discipline must be expected most materially to depend, that due proportion of commendation or censure which the conduct of each in their several stations shall appear to deserve.

They will be required generally to rectify every irregularity that comes to their knowledge; and if they perceive that the officers or men, or both, are careless and

inaccurate, or ill instructed in their field exercises, they are not only to state the particulars in their reports, but are also to order such a course of drill, in conformity to the King's regulations, as they may judge best calculated to remedy what they may have occasion to censure. They will direct that their orders on this head are inserted in the orderly book of the regiment; and they will transmit a copy of them to the Adjutant General with the review returns and reports.—The general officer next reviewing the regiment will state in what manner and with what degree of good effect the order issued at the previous review appears to have been obeyed.

FORMATION

OF A

REGIMENT

FOR

PARADE AND EXERCISE;

AND A SERIES OF

MOVEMENTS AND ATTACKS

RECOMMENDED TO

YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEER

CORPS OF CAVALRY.

FORMATION, MOVEMENTS,

&c. &c.

A REGIMENT consists of three, four, or five squadrons, according to its strength, and each squadron generally of two troops, sized from centre to flanks; that is, the tallest men and horses in the centre. Formation.

The troops are formed according to the regulations for parades, and stand in open column on the general parade.

They are then wheeled into line, reports collected, and the squadrons equalized if so ordered.

The squadron officers tell off their squadrons by half squadrons, divisions, subdivisions, (if six files and upwards,) by ranks by threes and by files, all according to the directions

directions in the drill, and place their officers and non-commissioned officers according to regulation; viz. one officer on each flank and one in the centre for the standard, all covered by non-commissioned officers, and one Serjeant covered by a Corporal or dragoon, on the right of each division except the first.—The supernumerary officers, the Quarter Masters, and supernumerary non-commissioned officers, are placed in the serrefile rank at two horses' length from the rear rank

Parade. The Trumpeters on parade are on the right of the regiment in two ranks at close order, and the staff of Chaplain, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Veterinary Surgeon, and Adjutant, are on the right of the Trumpeters in line with the front rank, one horse's length from it, and half a horse's length from each other.

The staff (the Adjutant excepted,) does not pass the General at reviews or inspections.

Trumpeters

Trumpeters are behind their troops in manœuvre, and Farriers behind the serre-file rank on parade.

The commanding officer, if a single regiment, on parade is in front of the centre of it; and if a brigade or line, in front of the right squadron of it, one horse's length in advance of the line of officers, and these are divided in front of their squadrons one horse's length before the men.

Field officers are generally at the head of squadrons on parade, and rank right, left, and centre; but in the manœuvres, the second in command usually leads to the rear, and the others may also be directed to assist in the movements.—In that case the Captains command squadrons. The Major attends to the line of officers and their dressing on all occasions.

At reviews and inspections, while the General is waited for, the half squadrons may be wheeled back into column, and the regiment dismounted; but on the first notice

notice of his approach it must be ordered to mount, wheel into line, open ranks, and be perfectly dressed and steady to receive him.

Movements and Attacks

The following *movements* and *attacks*, with the words of command on one side and a sketch of the position on the other, will apply equally to a regiment of three, four, or five squadrons: they include every thing which seems necessary for volunteer corps of cavalry; and the whole or any part of them may be practised on field days or reviews by single regiments. —Many of them are taken literally from those recommended in the *manual for volunteer cavalry*, and all of them are contained in some part or other of *His Majesty's Regulations for the Movements of Cavalry*, to which they are strictly conformable.

Words of Command.

The words of command in every movement are ~~those~~ prescribed for the regular cavalry; but it ought to be clearly understood by officers and men of *volunteer corps*,

corps, that when cavalry is marching by ranks by threes to a flank, *halt wheel up!* pronounced as one word is to be obeyed without waiting for *march!* as the *halt* is addressed only to the head of the column, and the whole ought to *wheel up*, without halting, in the same manner as if the word were *threes wheel up!* while on the march. —Also, that *halt front!* is equivalent to *halt! threes about! march!* when troops are marching to the rear, or entering a new alignment with the rear rank in front when the known intention is to form in it.—But if in either of those cases the column or line should be really *halted*, though only for a moment, they ought to wait for *march* before they move.

For explanation of the figures, see P. 94

PARADE.

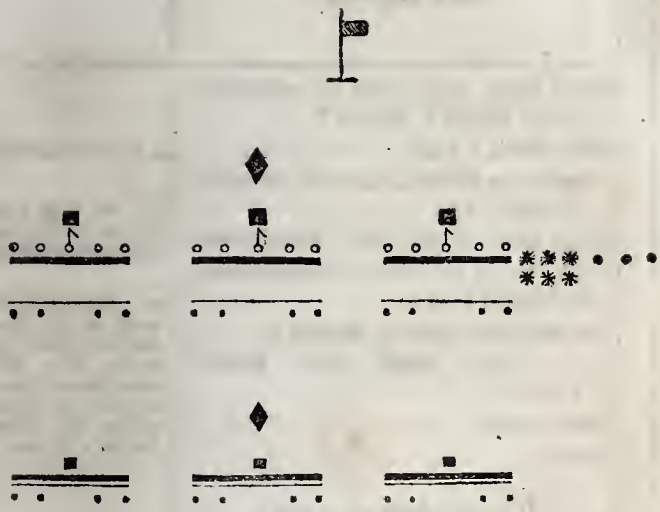
Receive the General.—Pass by half Squadrons at order.—Rank off by threes or single files.

Commanding Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.		Observations.
*	*			Rear ranks take order! March! (*a*)	(*a*) One third of the extent of the squadron—Twelve paces a good distance in general.
	*			Halt dress!	(*b*) When the General halts in front of any part of the line, and the salute immediately follows.
*	*			Draw swords! (*b*)	(*c*) When the General approaches the left flank of the squadron in returning between the ranks.
	*			Eyes left! (*c*)	(*d*) When the General is going from the right, to his station in front.
*	*			Eyes right! Slope swords! Rear rank ~~take~~ close order! March! (*d*)	(*e*) This is a caution for the officers to keep their posts of parade.
*	*			The line will march past by half squadrons at order! (*e*) Threes right wheel! March!	(*f*) When the head has marched about fifty yards to the flank.
	*			Halt dress!	(*g*) When ~~the~~ the line of passing.
*	*			March!	(*h*) At fifty yards from the General.
	*			Right shoulders forward! Forwards! (*f*)	(*i*) At thirty yards from the General, and the salute at ten yards, recovering when the rear rank has passed him ten yards.
	*	*		Right half squadron, halt wheel up! Halt dress! Eyes right! March! (*g*)	(*k*) When the next half squadron is passing the General.
	*	*		Rear rank take order! (*h*)	(*l*) When one hundred and fifty yards past the General.
	*	*		Carry swords! (*i*)	(*m*) When the leading half squadron is on the passing line within thirty yards of the General.—The others close up to quarter distance or close column.
	*	*		Slope swords! Rear rank ~~take~~ close order! (*k*)	(*n*) Officers pass in front of their troops, and salute separately.—Quarter Masters in the rear.—If ordered to pass by threes, they should be a horse's length asunder.
	*	*		Left wheel! Halt dress! (*l*)	(*o*) When fifty yards past the General, and when quietly formed, advance fifty yards more.
				(Three more wheels to be made to the left at the angles).	(*p*) When the last troop has formed up, and the whole is in column at quarter distance.
	*	*		Halt! Eyes right! Carry swords! (*m*)	(*q*) To occupy the ground the regiment quitted.
*	*			From the right rank off *(by threes)* to the front! March! (*n*)	(*r*) This may be done at the first or last wheel of half squadrons.
	*	*		~~To the~~ front form half squadron! Slope swords! (*o*)	
*	*			Front of ~~the~~ column ~~to the~~ Left wheel! (*p*)	
*	*			Column! March!	
		*		Left wheel! Halt dress! March!	
*	*			Front of the column to the left wheel! (*q*)	
		*		Left wheel! Halt dress! March!	
*	*			Take half squadron distance! (*r*)	
*	*			Halt! Wheel into line! March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
	*			Front!	

If there are riflemen, light infantry, or dismounted troops of any kind attached to the cavalry, they pass in ~~ordinary~~* time after the cavalry, and at quick march after they have ranked off, and form in their rear during the sword exercise.

* ordinary

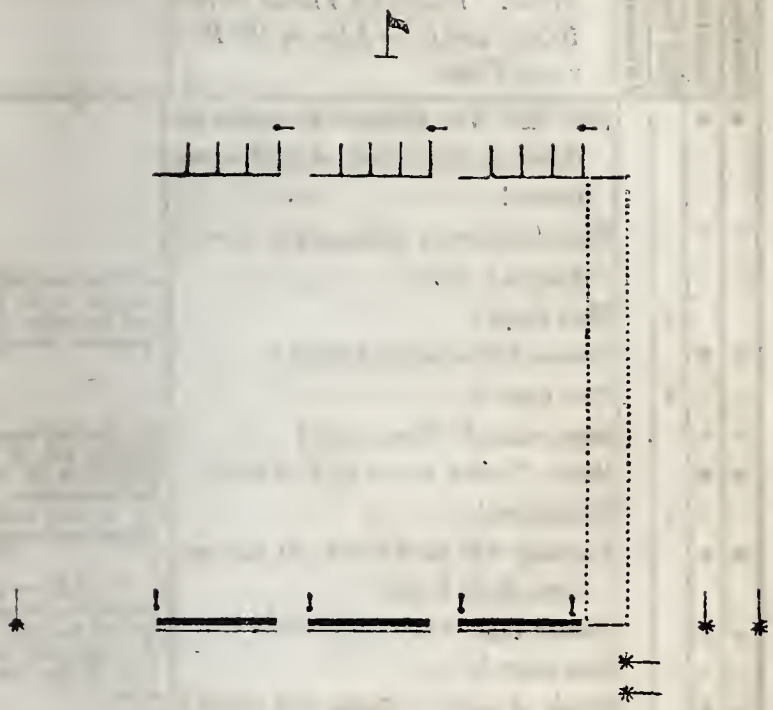
Plate I.



Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	SWORD EXERCISE. *In Line—at Speed—and Attack and Defence.*	Observations.
*	*			Rear rank rein back to sword exercise order! March!	
	*			Halt dress! (*a*)	(*a*) Four horses' length.
*	*			Prepare to perform sword exercise! March! (*b*)	(*b*) See page 153 of the 1st part, for explanations throughout.
*				Take care to perform sword exercise by six divisions of movements, by flugel! (*c*)	(*c*) This caution is given by the Major, and no other word except *First Division, Second Division*, &c. at each of which the trumpet sounds a flourish.
*	*			~~To the~~ front form! March!	
*	*			Rear ranks ~~take~~ close order! March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
	*			Front!	
				If to be done at speed:	
*	*			Divisions for sword exercise! ~~To the~~ front form! March! (or they may be called out by the bugle sounding for skirmishers).	
*				Wheel outwards and form on the flanks! March!	
*				Perform six divisions of movements in speed! (*d*)	(*d*) According to the drill, and the orders for sword exercise.
				In this as well as the attack and defence, if ordered to follow, it is recommended to go only from one flank at a time, as horses will swerve and lean to the line, and many accidents have happened by running against each other.	

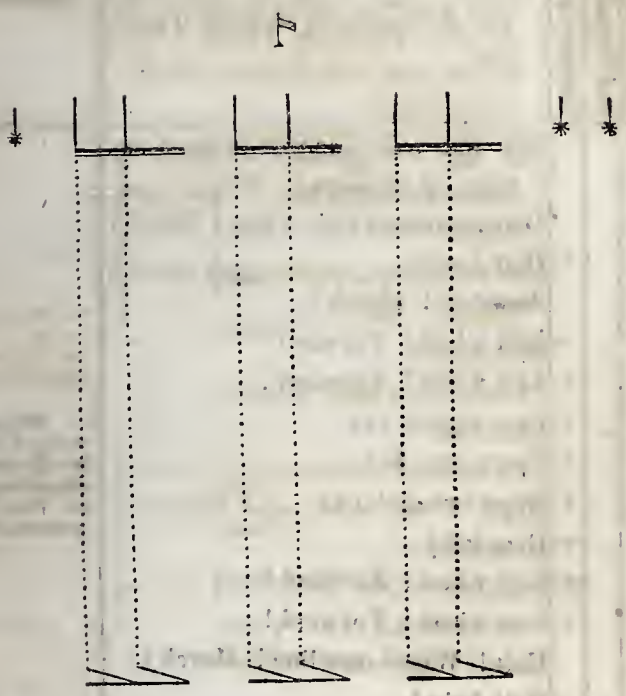
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Cavalry retire in Column of Divisions from the Right Flank, and form Line to the Rear by successive Wheels of Divisions—The Infantry (if any) advance to go through their Exercise.*	Observations.
*	*			The cavalry will retire in column of divisions from the right, and the dismounted troops (infantry or riflemen) will advance !	
*	*			Divisions right wheel! March !	
			*	Halt dress !	
*	*			Front of ~~the~~ column right wheel !	
*	*			Column ! ~~at a~~ trot, March !	
			*	Right wheel ! Forwards ! (*a*)	(*a*) By each division leader in turn.
*	*			Halt !	
*	*			To the rear form the line !	
*	*			Leading division ! Right about wheel ! March !	
			*	Halt dress !	
*	*			Column ! March !	
			*	Right wheel ! Forward ! Right wheel ! Forward ! Halt dress ! (*b*)	(*b*) By division leaders as they come into the new direction, and wheel into line.
	*			Halt dress ! Front !	

Plate II.



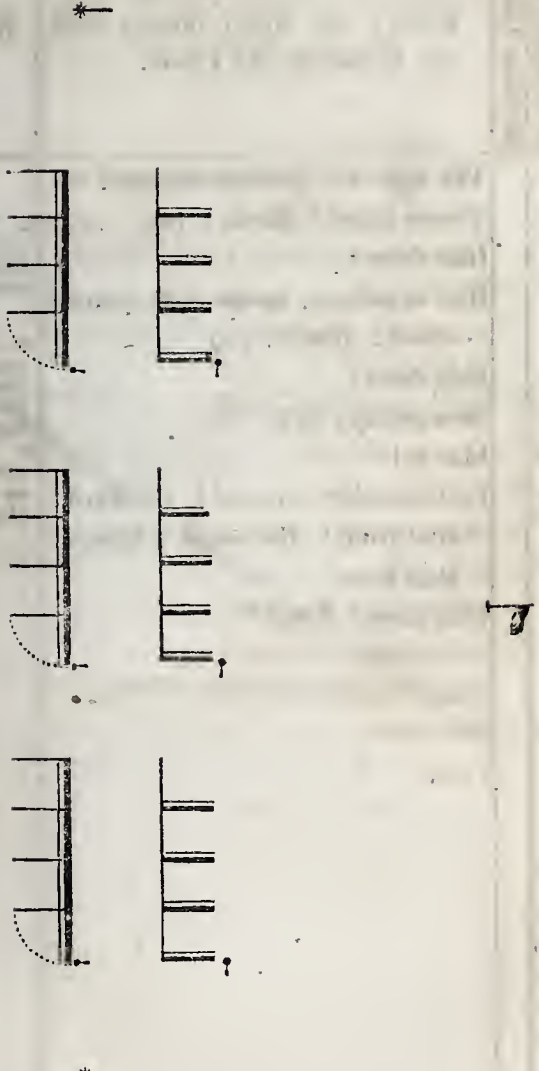
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Cavalry advance by Ranks by Threes from the Left of Half Squadrons. Halt and wheel up into Column with the Right in Front. Wheel by Threes to the Right, and form Line on the Reverse Flank.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will advance by ranks by threes from the left of half squadrons !	
*	*			Half squadrons, right eighth wheel ! March ! (*a*)	(*a*) This is scarcely necessary, as the heads can be easily disengaged on moving.
		*		Halt dress !	
*	*			Threes left wheel ! March !	
		*		Halt dress !	
*	*			~~At a~~ canter ! March ! (*b*)	(*b*) The half squadron officers will by this time be at the heads of their columns, ready to lead straight, dressed to the right.
*	*			Halt ! Threes wheel up ! March !	
		*		Halt dress !	
*	*			The line will be formed on the reverse flank ! (*c*)	(*c*) The Adjutant gives the points of formation beyond the extent of the largest half squadron, if they are not equal.
*	*			Threes right wheel ! March !	
		*		Halt dress !	
*	*			Heads of columns ~~to the~~ left wheel ! ~~At a~~ trot ! March !	
*	*			Halt wheel up !	
	*			Halt dress ! Front !	

Plate III.



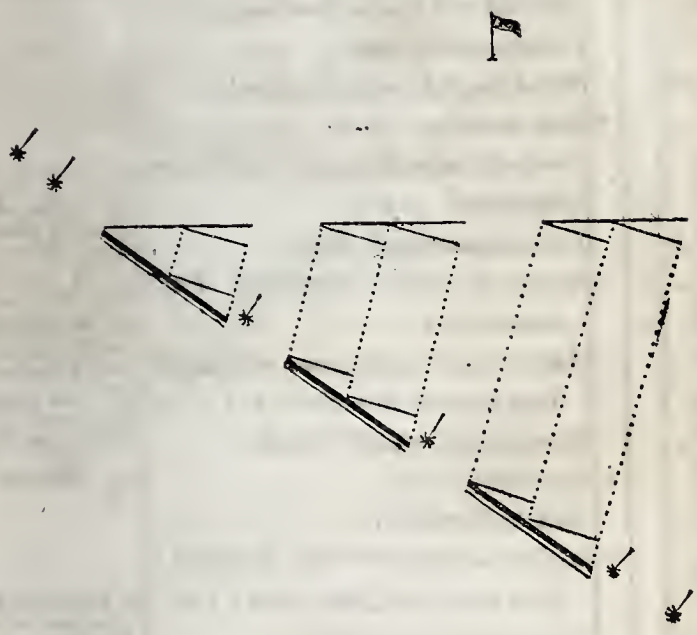
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Line, wheeled into Column of Divisions, trots past the General, and forms on the Ground it quitted.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will trot past in open column of divisions !	
*	*			Divisions ~~to the~~ right wheel ! March !	
			*	Halt dress !	
*	*			~~At a~~ trot ! March !	
			*	Left wheel ! Forward !	
			*	Left wheel ! Forward !	
			*	Eyes right ! (*a*)	(*a*) When within ten yards of the General, but the division leaders do not shift.
			*	Carry swords !	
			*	Slope swords ! (*b*)	(*b*) When ten yards past the General.
			*	Eyes left !	
			*	Left wheel ! Forward !	
			*	Left wheel ! Forward !	
*	*			Halt ! Wheel into line ! March !	
	*			Halt dress !	
	*			Front !	

Plate IV.



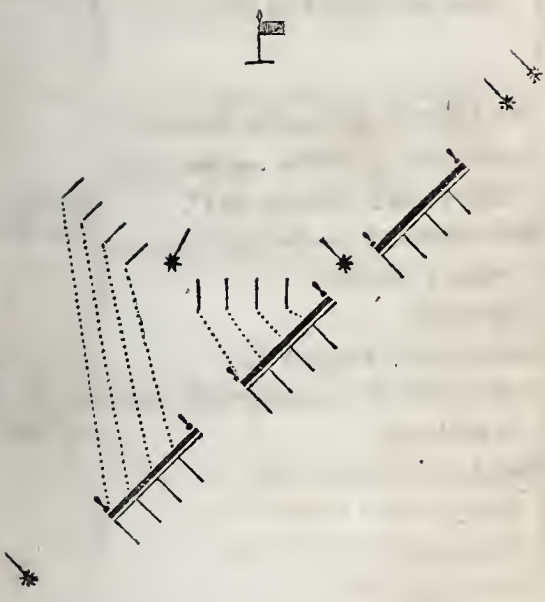
Command. Officer	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Change of Position on the Left Flank; the Right thrown back the Eighth of the Circle.*	Observations.
*	*			The right will be thrown back !	
*	*			Threes about ! March ! (*a*)	(*a*) The left half squadron officer wheels his half squadron the half wheel backwards.
	*			Halt dress !	
*	*			Half squadrons, ~~to the~~ right quarter wheel ! March ! (*b*)	(*b*) When the left half squadron has been dressed, the Adjutant gives the new alignement.
		*		Halt dress !	
*	*			~~At a~~ gallop ! (*c*)	(*c*) Markers go down to mark the new line on the outward flank of squadrons.
*	*	*		March !	
		*		Left shoulders forward ! Forward ! Halt front ! Halt dress ! March ! Halt dress !	
	*			Halt dress ! Front !	

Plate V.



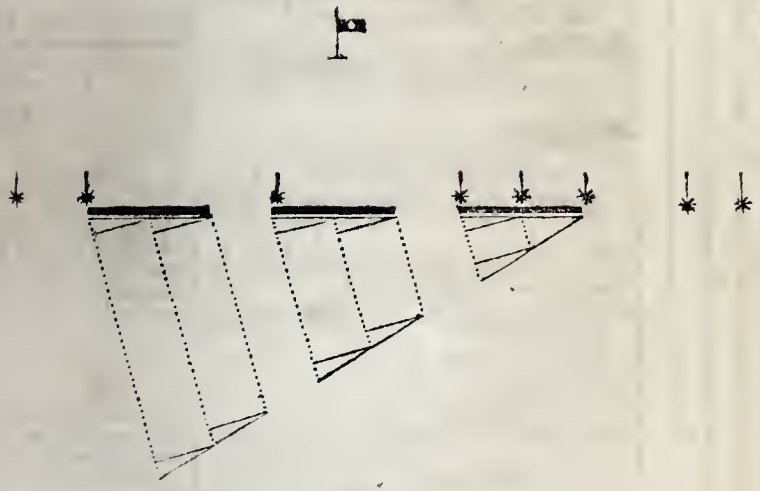
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Change of Position in open Column, the Left thrown back.*	Observations.
*	*			The left will be thrown back in column of divisions!	
*	*			Divisions right wheel! March!	
			*	Halt dress!	
*				Head of ~~the~~ column, right shoulders forward! (*a*)	(*a*) The Adjutant places Markers for the new oblique alignement.
*	*			Column, ~~at a~~ trot, march!	
			*	Right shoulders forward! Forward! (*b*)	(*b*) By division leaders as they march on the new alignement.
*	*			Halt! The rear divisions will march into the new direction! (*c*)	(*c*) The squadron in the new direction wheels into line.
*	*			Threes right wheel! March!	
			*	Halt dress! (*d*)	(*d*) Markers gallop off.
*	*			~~At a~~ trot, march!	
			*	Right shoulders forward! Forward! Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (*e*)	(*e*) By division Leaders on arriving in the new direction.
*	*			Wheel into line! March!	
	*			Halt dress! Front!	

Plate VI.



Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Change of Position on the Right Flank.—The Left brought forward the Eighth of the Circle.*	Observations.
*	*			The left will be brought forward!	
*	*			Right half squadron ~~to the~~ right half wheel! March! (*a*)	(*a*) By the right squadron officer only.
*	*			Half squadrons ~~to the~~ right quarter wheel! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			~~At a~~ gallop! March! (*b*)	(*b*) Markers prolong the base on the left of their squadrons in the new line.
		*		Left shoulders forward! Forward! Halt dress!	
	*			Halt dress! Front!	

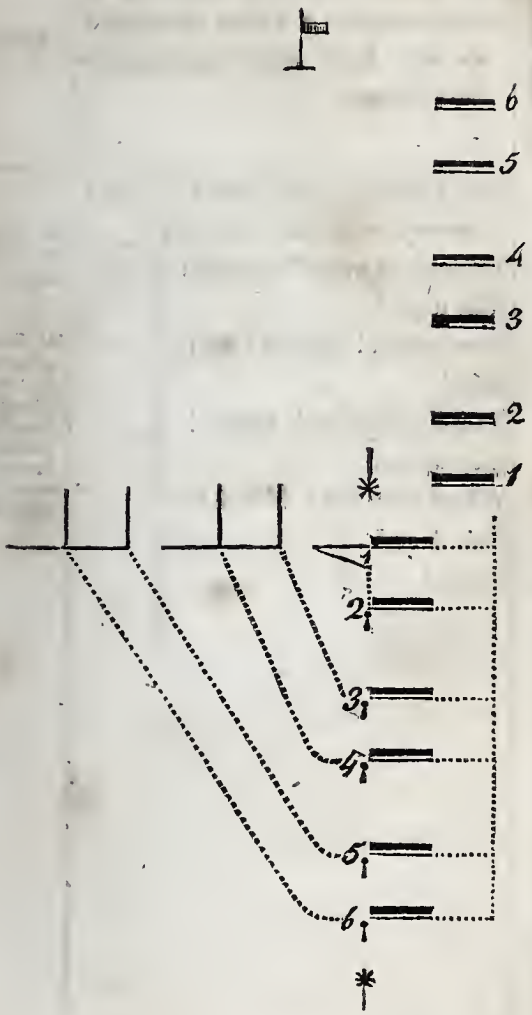
Plate VII.



Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Open Column of half Squadrons formed in Rear of the Right, and the Rear of the Column brought to the Front.*	Observations.
*	*			In the rear of the right half squadron form open column!	
*	*			Half squadrons ~~to the~~ right wheel! March! (*a*)	(*a*) The right half squadron stands fast—The left quarter wheels backwards; or the whole may be eighth or quarter wheeled backwards.
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			Threes right wheel! March! (*b*)	(*b*) Officers shift to the leading flanks and markers go off.
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			~~At a~~ gallop! (or trot) March!	
		*		Right shoulders forward! Forward! Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (*c*)	(*c*) The heads should be halted in time by the officers, who stop themselves at their markers.
*	*			The rear of the column will be brought to the front!	
*	*			Rear division! Threes right wheel! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			March! (*d*)	(*d*) The division must trot into the new column, but walk when wheeled up.
		*		Halt wheel up! Halt dress! March! Eyes right!	
		*		Threes right wheel! March! Halt dress! March! Halt wheel up! Halt dress! March! Eyes right! (*e*)	(*e*) By every half squadron as the other passes its flank.
*	*			Halt!	

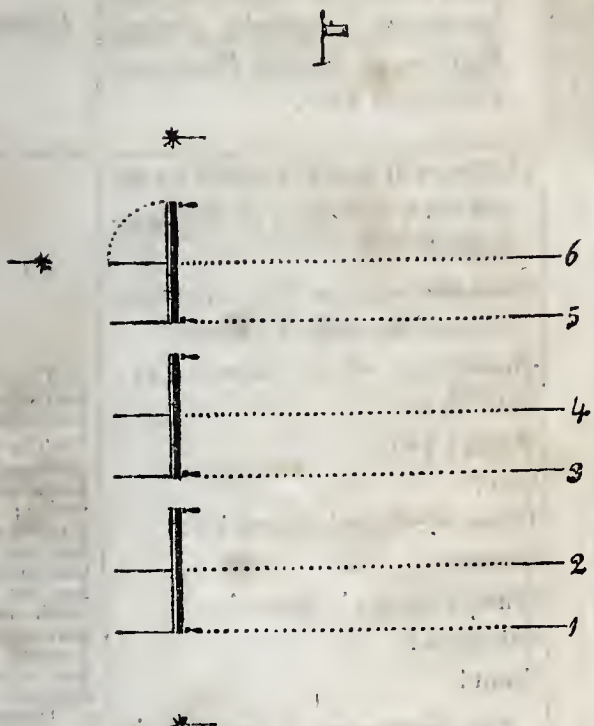
N. B. *If the ground does not permit the advance of the new column beyond where the head of the old one stood, the divisions are put* ABOUT, *when the rear division is wheeled to a flank by threes, and they march down; wheel to the left by threes, wheel up and move on, all on the same spot where the first changed position.*

Plate VIII.



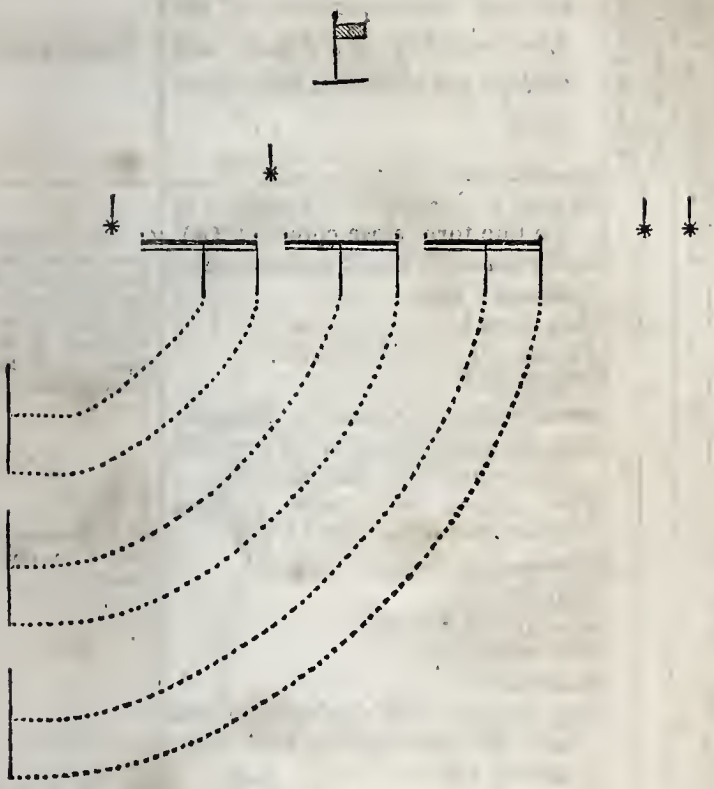
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The open Column of half Squadrons makes a Flank Movement to the Left, halts and wheels into Line.*	Observations.
*	*			The Column will make a flank movement to the left! (*a*)	(*a*) The direction of the head of the column to be given.
*	*			Threes left wheel! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			~~At a~~ gallop! March! (*b*)	(*b*) Great attention is required in keeping the intervals by the officers who shift to the reverse flank, now leading—and dress by the left half squadron, which has a point of direction.
*	*			Halt!	
*	*			Threes wheel up! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			Wheel into line! March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
	*			Front!	

Plate IX.



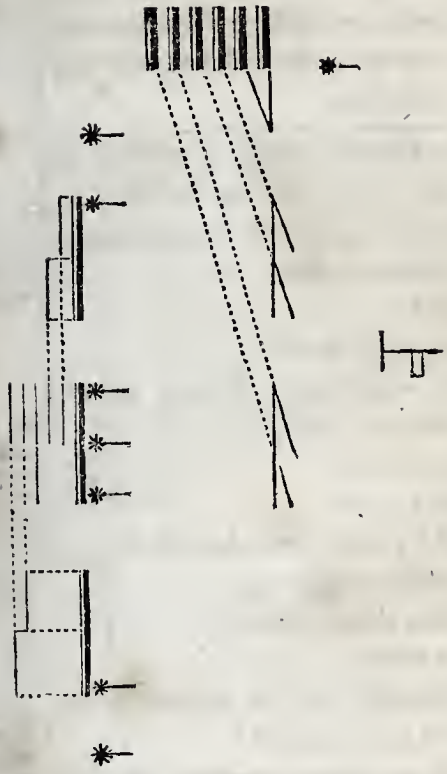
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Line advances in open Column from the Right of half Squadrons, gradually changes Position on the left Flank, and wheels into Line.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will change position on the left flank in column of half squadrons!	
*	*			From ~~the~~ right of half squadrons advance by ranks by threes!	
*	*			Threes right wheel! March! (*a*)	(*a*) The officers take their posts for leading their columns.
	*			Halt dress!	
*	*			March! (*b*)	(*b*) The second half squadron on the left has a point of direction; the commanding officer regulates the first, and these form a moving base for the rest, which march with more or less *shoulders forward*, to keep their alignment and distances.
*	*			Halt!	
*	*			Threes wheel up! March! (*c*)	(*c*) Distances to be corrected if not well kept.
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			Wheel into line! March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
	*			Front!	
				This movement is particularly useful to troops which form a second line, as by it they can conform to most changes of position of the first line, if the half squadron of direction leads correctly on the covering point marked by the Adjutant.	

Plate X.



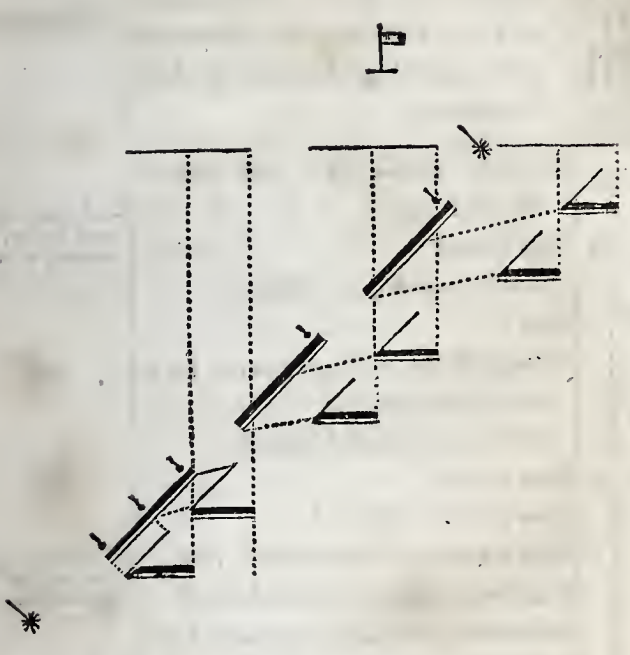
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Close Column formed in Rear of the left half Squadron of the Line marches to a Flank, and deploys on a Centre half Squadron.*	Observations.
*	*			In rear of the left half squadron of the line form close column! (*a*)	(*a*) The left half squadron stands fast, and the Adjutant marks the line of pivots.
*	*			Half squadrons! Left eighth wheel! March! (*b*)	(*b*) The right half squadron of the left squadron disengages its left flank.
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			Threes left wheel! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			~~At a~~ gallop (or canter), March!	
		*		Left shoulders forward! Forward! Halt wheel up! Halt dress!	
*				The column will take a flank movement to the right! (*c*)	(*c*) Commands not repeated in close column.
*				Threes right wheel! March!	
*				Halt dress!	
*				~~At a~~ trot! March!	
*				Halt wheel up!	
*				Halt dress!	
*				The column will deploy into line on the left centre half squadron! (*d*)	(*d*) That half squadron stands fast, and when its front is clear, moves up to the Markers it sends forward to the front of the column.
*	*			Threes wheel outward! *(Right or left wheel by squadron officers)* March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
*				~~At a~~ gallop! March!	
			*	Halt wheel up! Halt dress! March! Halt dress! (*e*)	(*e*) The half squadron officers must dress their half squadrons momentarily before marching them into line.
	*			Halt dress! Front!	

Plate XI.



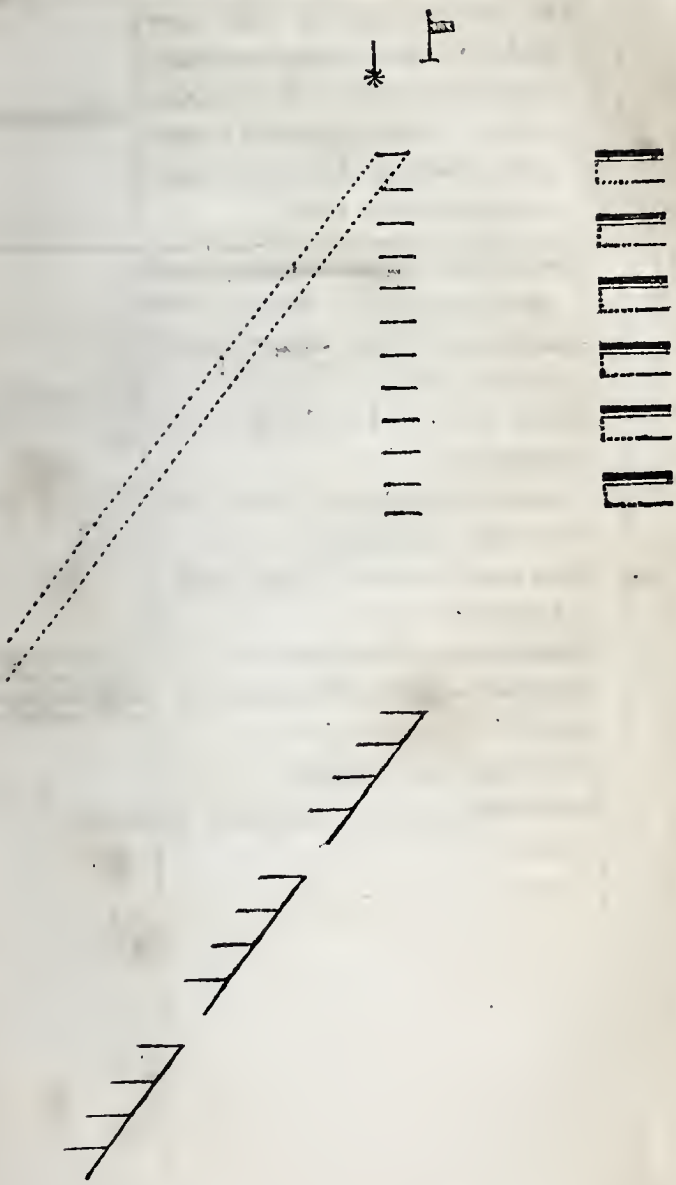
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Line retires in direct Echellon of half Squadrons from the Left, fronts, half wheels to the Left, and forms oblique Line (with its former Position) on the left half Squadron.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will retire in echellon of half squadrons from the left.	
*	*			Left half squadron! Threes about! March! (*a*)	(*a*) Repeated by left squadron officer.
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			~~Art~~ trot! March!	
	*			Half squadron! Threes about! March! (*b*)	(*b*) By the squadron officers in turn, marching themselves with the right half squadron.
		*		Halt dress!	
	*			March! (*c*)	(*c*) When the preceding half squadron has got its distance.
*	*	*		Halt! (when the whole is in motion to the rear)	(*d*) This may be by bugle, but the word must follow; the divisions must be fronted by the squadron officers, and dressed by the half squadron officers.
	*			Threes about! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			Oblique line will be formed on the left half squadron!	
*	*			Half squadrons ~~to the~~ left half wheel! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*	*		Threes left wheel! March! (*e*)	(*e*) The left stands fast or advances a few paces, and line markers go out
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*	*		Right (or left) incline! (*f*)	(*f*) Which ever will bring them into their new alignment, while they gain their proper interval.
		*		March!	
		*		Forwards! halt wheel up! Halt dress!	
	*			Halt dress! Front!	

Plate XII.



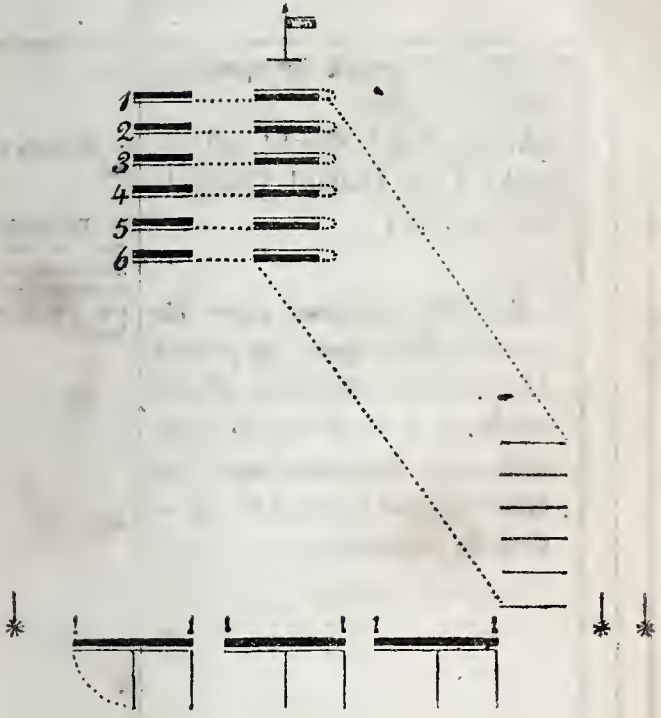
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Oblique Echellon of Divisions marches, halts, and forms half open Column in rear of the Right. —The Column of Divisions converted into Column of half Squadrons.*	Observations.
*	*			Divisions ~~to the~~ right half wheel! March! (*a*)	(*a*) Leaders on the inward flanks, and the dressing to the right.
			*	Halt dress!	
*	*			Column! ~~At a~~ trot! March!	
*	*			Halt!	
*	*			In rear of the leading division form half open column!	
*	*			Threes right wheel! March!	
			*	Halt dress!	
*	*			~~At a~~ canter! March!	
			*	Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (*b*)	(*b*) Officers and division leaders shift to or halt at pivot flanks.
*	*			Form column of half squadrons!	
*	*			Alternate (*or even, or 2d and 4th*) divisions, ~~by~~ threes left wheel!	
*	*			March!	
			*	Halt dress!	
*	*			March!	
			*	Halt wheel up! Halt dress! March! Halt dress!	

Plate XIII.



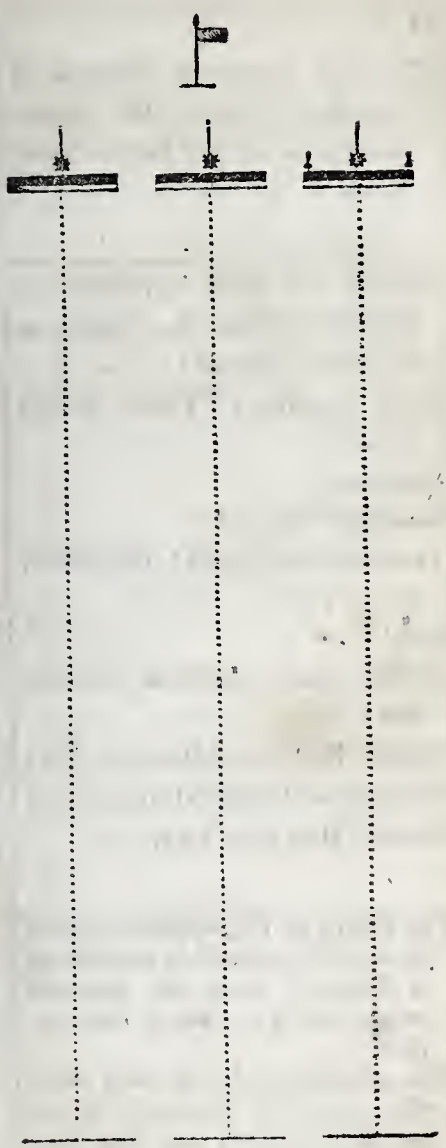
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Divisions of the half open Column are countermarched; the Column inclines to the Left; enters a new Alignment; takes half Squadron Distance; halts and wheels into Line.*	Observations.
*	*			The divisions ~~of the Column~~ will countermarch!	
*	*			~~To the~~ right file! ~~At a~~ canter! March! (*a*)	(*a*) They lead out full a third of their extent.
		*		Right about! Left form! Halt dress!	
*	*			Column! Left incline! March! (*b*)	(*b*) Every division must incline in the same degree.
*	*			Forwards! (or front).	
*	*	*		Head of ~~the~~ Column! Right wheel! Forwards!	
		*		Right wheel! Forwards! (*c*)	(*c*) By half squadron officers in succession.
*	*			Take half squadron distance! (*d*)	(*d*) Squadron intervals to be attended to.
*	*			Halt!	
*	*			Wheel into line! March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
	*			Front!	

Plate XIV.



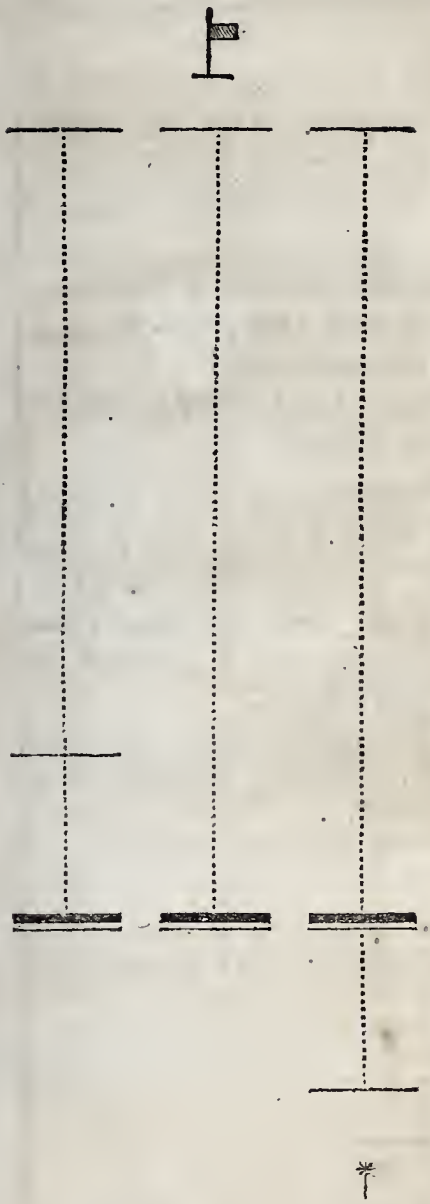
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Attack of the Line by Squadrons in Succession, from the Right.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will attack by squadrons from the right!	
*	*			Right Squadron! March! (*a*)	(*a*) By bugle in general.
	*			March! Trot! Gallop! Charge!	
				Halt dress! (*b*)	(*b*) By squadron officers on the signal from the front. Each squadron is put in motion after the other is halted.
				N. B. *The Adjutant gives the point to lead upon, by placing himself where the centre of each squadron is to arrive in turn, and flank Serjeants move out after the halt to dress the squadron by the centre.*	

Plate XV.



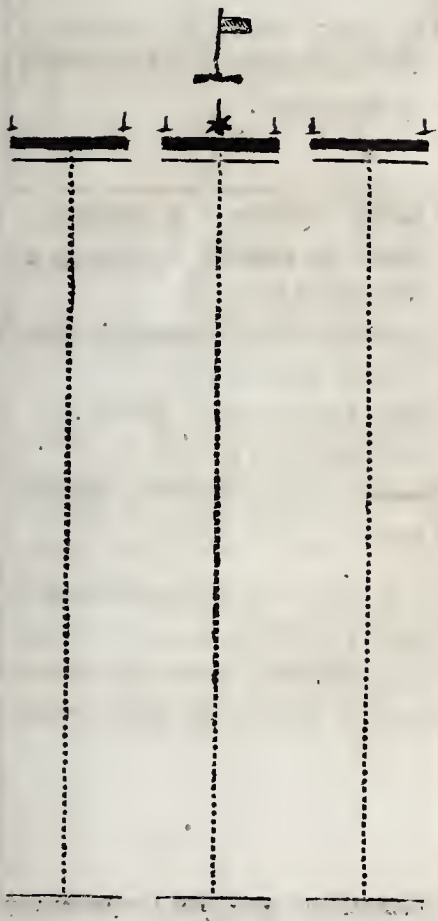
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Line retires in Echellon of Squadrons from the Right, and forms on the Centre Squadron.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will retire in echellon of Squadrons from the Right, at Squadron distance!	
*	*			Right squadron! Threes about! March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
*	*			~~A la~~ trot! March!	
	*			Threes about! March! Halt dress! March! (*a*)	(*a*) By the centre and left, when the preceding squadron has got its distance.
*	*			Halt!	
*	*			On the centre squadron form the line!	
*	*			March! Halt front! Halt dress! (*b*)	(*b*) By the left squadron.
	*			Threes about! March! Halt dress!	
				March! Halt dress! (*c*)	(*c*) By the right squadron.
				The centre of the squadron which first retires should be marked by a Serjeant from the serrefile rank, who goes out at the caution.	
				The dismounted troops may cover the retreat by extending as the squadrons retire, and then close to their wings.—Or mounted skirmishers may go out from the flanks of squadrons.	

Plate XVII.



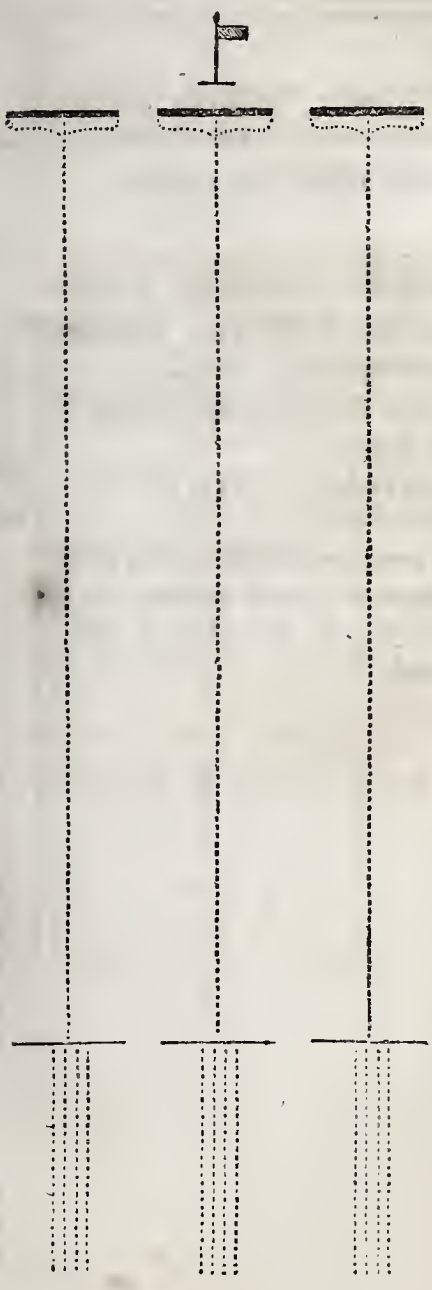
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Line attacks to the Front.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will attack to the Front!	
*	*			The centre squadron is the squadron of direction!	
*	*			March! Trot! Gallop! Charge! Halt dress! (*a*)	(*a*) Charges in line are generally led by the commanding officer without bugle, but they should sound in the rear of the squadrons at the charge.
				The standard of the squadron of direction should move forward eight or ten yards after the HALT! *that the others may aligne themselves by it, and be prepared for the word* DRESS!	
				The Adjutant gives the point for the leader of the Squadron of direction.	

Plate XVIII.



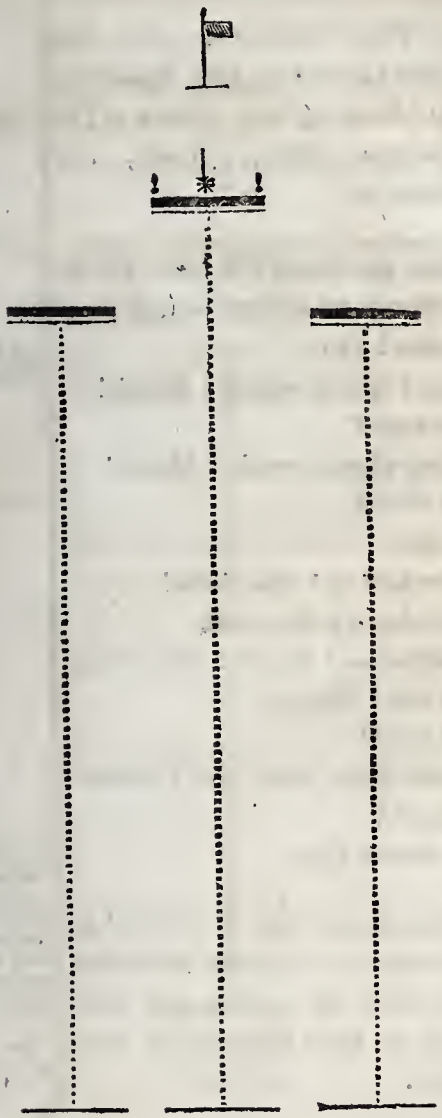
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Line retires in Columns of Fours, by filing from both Flanks of Squadrons.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will retire in Columns of fours in rear of the centre of squadrons!	
*	*			Squadrons! File outwards! At a Trot! March! (*a*)	(*a*) The files meet in the centre and go off together.
*	*			Halt! About singly! March!	
				Halt dress! (*b*) (*Bugle.*)	(*b*) They stand in column as if filed from the centre to the front.
*	*			~~To the~~ front form line! March!	
	*			Front!	
				As this is a feigned retreat to invite pursuit by irregular infantry or pikemen, it need not be covered by riflemen nor skirmishers.	

Plate XIX.



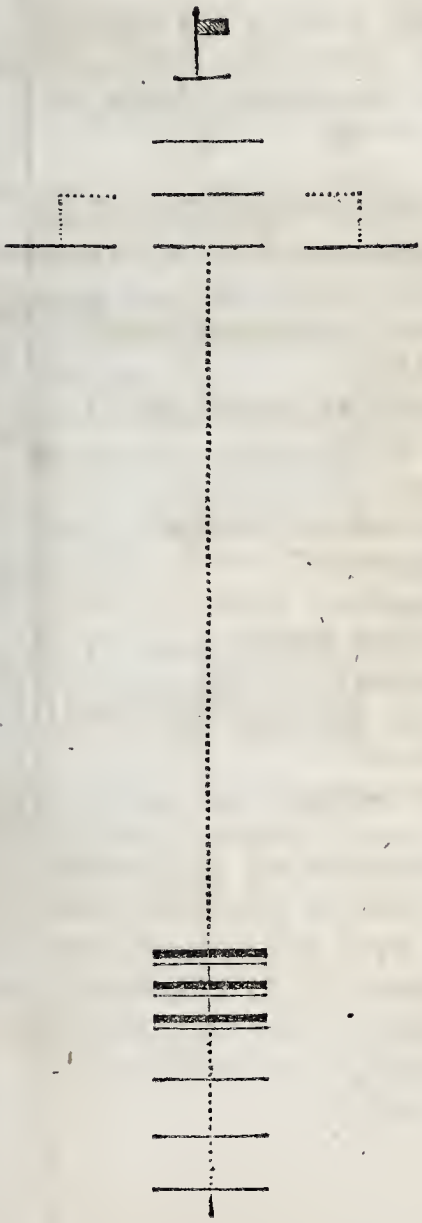
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Centre Squadron advances to the Attack.—The Flank Squadrons support in Echellon.*	Observations.
*	*			The centre squadron will attack to the front! The flank squadrons will support in echellon!	
*	*			March! Trot! Gallop! Charge!	
				Halt dress! (*a*)	(*a*) By centre squadron.
	*			March! Gallop! Halt! (*b*)	(*b*) By flank squadrons.
				The flank squadrons halt in echellon at fifty yards' distance, ready to wheel or half wheel to either flank.	

Plate XX.



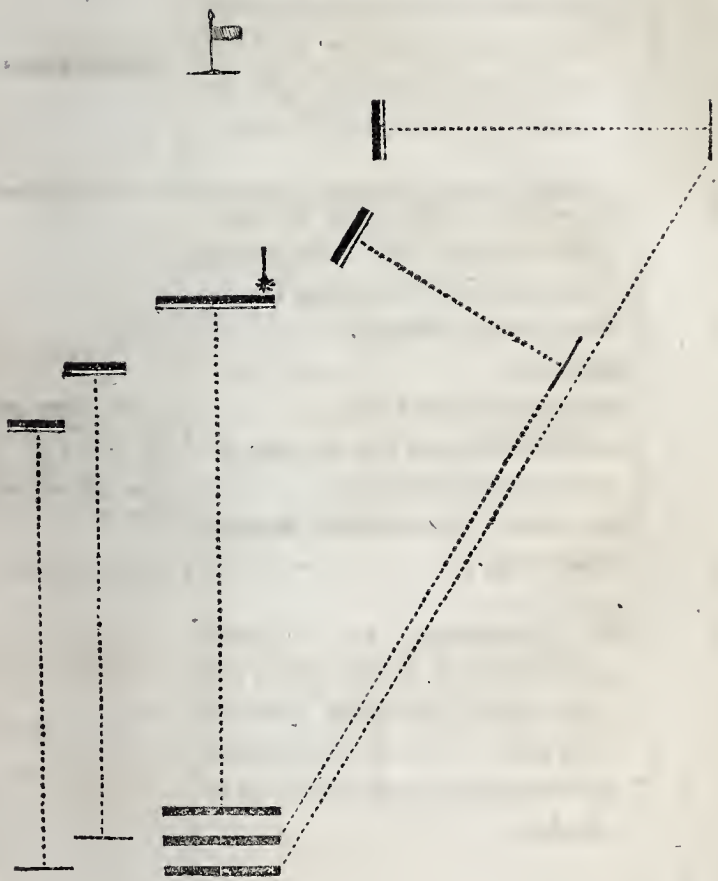
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Flank Squadrons form half open Column of half Squadrons in Rear of the Centre.—The Column retires, fronts, and closes up.*	Observations.
*	*			Flank squadrons! in rear of the centre form column of half squadrons! (*a*)	(*a*) Repeated by flank squadron officers.
*	*			Inward half squadrons! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			Threes wheel inwards! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*			March!	
		*		Halt wheel up! Halt dress!	
*	*			The column will retire!	
*	*			Threes about! March! Halt dress!	
*	*			~~At a~~ trot! March!	
*	*			Halt front!	
*	*			~~To the~~ front close ~~the~~ Column! March!	
	*			Halt dress! (*b*)	(*b*) The pivots are outwards, and when the column closes, the serrefile rank go by the centre to the rear, and again take their proper stations when it deploys.
				This retreat may be covered by dismounted or riflemen extending from flanks to centre, and then closing to their left—or by skirmishers.	The standards are in the centre, and must be dressed to in retiring.

Plate XXI.



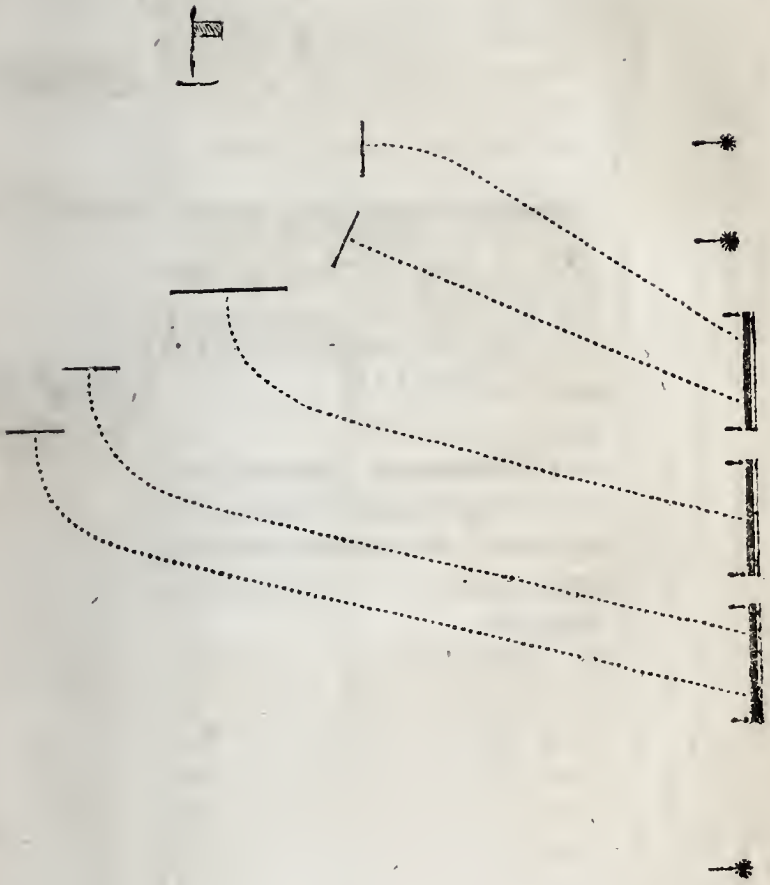
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Attack to Front and Flank by Right and Centre Squadrons.—The Left supports in Echellon.*	Observations.
*				The column will attack to front and flank!	
*	*			Flank squadrons! ~~By~~ threes wheel outwards! March! Halt dress! (*a*)	(*a*) Right and left wheel, by flank squadron officers.
*	*			The right squadron will attack the enemy's left in half squadrons! (*b*)	(*b*) By right squadron officer.
*	*			The left will support in echellon of half squadrons! (*c*)	(*c*) By left squadron officer.
*	*			The centre will attack to the front! (*d*)	(*d*) By centre squadron officer.
*	*			March!	
		*		Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (*e*)	(*e*) By each half squadron officer when they come to their ground.
	*			Gallop! Charge! Halt dress! (*f*)	(*f*) By right and centre.
	*	*		Gallop! Halt dress! (*g*)	(*g*) By the left squadron in echellon.
				The Adjutant gives a point for the right of the centre squadron, which must move slowly till the right has got to its points of attack.—The enemy's right should be threatened by the dismounted in close order, or attacked by the guns (if any) previous to the charge of the cavalry.	

Plate XXII.



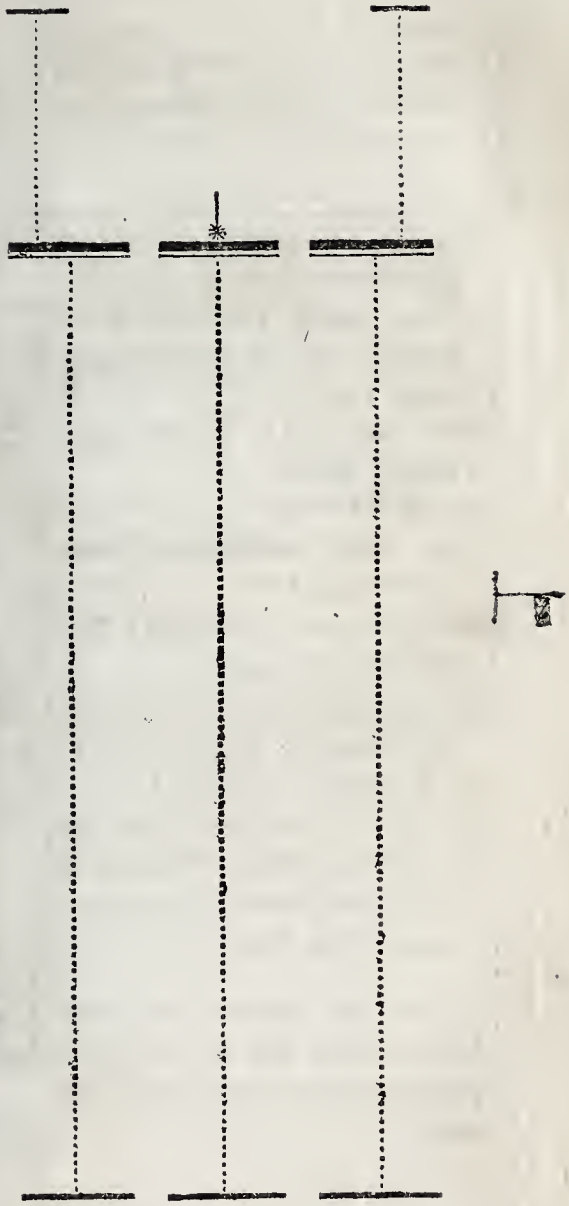
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Retire and gradually change Position on the Squadron of Direction to form Line at right Angles with the former Position.*	Observations.
*	*	*		The regiment will retire by shoulders forward, and form line on the squadron of direction!	
*	*	*		Threes about! March!	
		*		Halt dress!	
*	*	*		~~At a~~ trot! March! (*a*)	(*a*) The centre squadron will be marched and fronted on the new line, and the others will take their posts as they arrive in it.
	*	*		Shoulders forward! *(As the position may require.)*	
	*	*		Halt front! Halt dress! March! Halt dress!	
				The dismounted or riflemen should extend to the right, and keep up a retreating fire till they pass the left of the new line of the cavalry, and then close to the left.	

Plate XXIII.



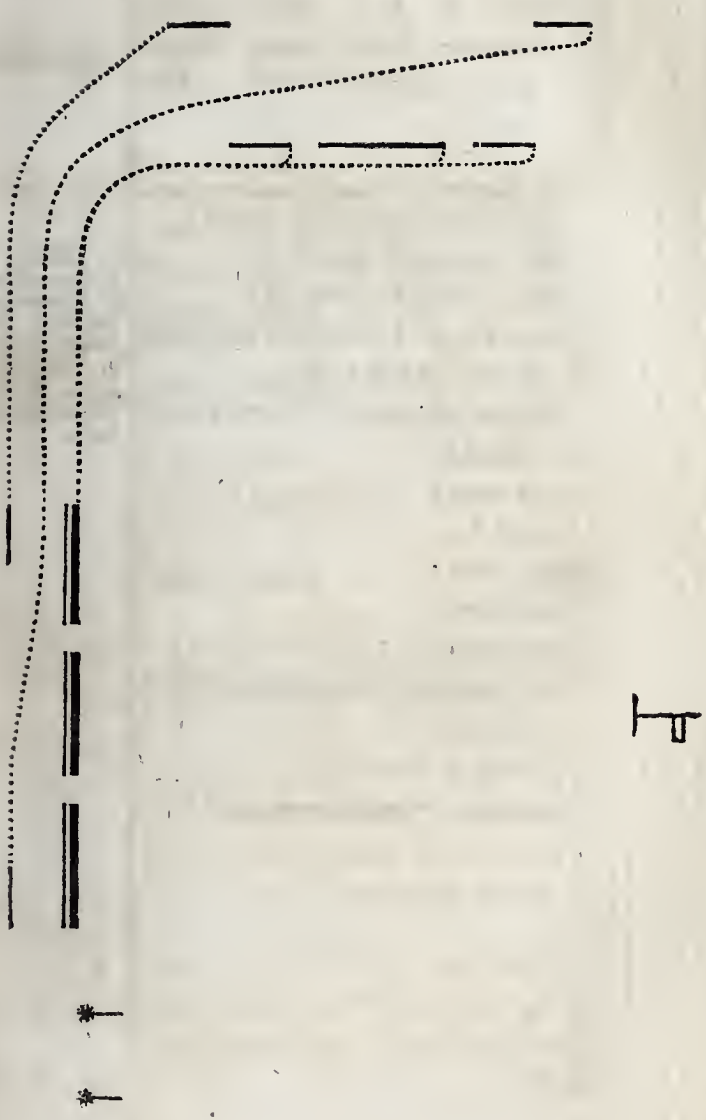
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*The Line charges cross the Ground with the right Flank to the General.—Flank half Squadrons pursue.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will attack to the front!	
*	*			March! Trot! Gallop! Charge! Halt dress!	
*	*			The flank half squadrons will pursue! March! (*a*)	(*a*) See page 174 of first part.—One division of each supports.
				The dismounted Troops, on the left of the line, will receive orders to prepare for marching up to the salute, after the next change of position.	

Plate XXIV.



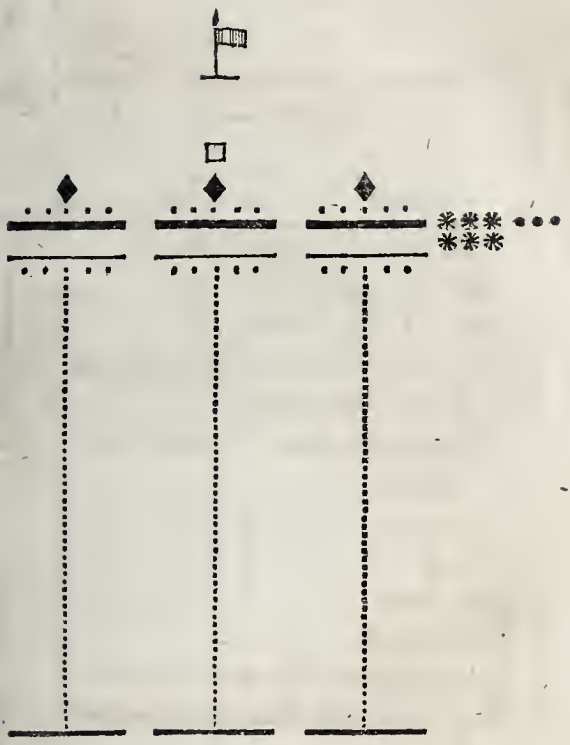
Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*Change of Position to the old Front by the Countermarch of Squadrons in Succession.—Pursuers called in.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will change position by the countermarch of squadrons in succession, and form in the direction of the leading squadron! (*a*)	(*a*) The commanding officer keeps near this and gives the points.
*	*			Right squadron! Threes right wheel! March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
*	*			Right about countermarch! ~~At a~~ trot! March!	
	*			Threes right wheel! March! Halt dress! Trot! March! (*b*)	(*b*) By each squadron officer when the preceding squadron passes in rear of his right flank.
	*			Right shoulders forward! Forward! Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (*c*)	(*c*) In succession as they arrive in the new line.
*				Call in pursuers! *(Bugle.)*	
		*		Right (*or left*) file to the rear! ~~At a~~ gallop! March! Right *(or left)* about form! Halt dress! March! Halt dress! (*d*)	(*d*) The skirmishers form on their reserves by bugle, are led back in file, formed in rear of their places, and marched into them.
				From this position they may charge in line, halt at fifty yards from the General, open ranks, and salute.	They must not cross the front of the new line.

Plate XXV.



Command. Officer.	Squadron Officers.	Half Squad. Officers.	Division Leaders.	*March up and salute. — Close Ranks.—Retire.—Case Standards. — Return Swords. — Dismount.*	Observations.
*	*			The line will advance! March!	
*	*			Rear rank take order! (*a*)	(*a*) Officers come to their parade posts.
*	*			Halt! Carry swords! (*b*)	(*b*) The salute, taking the time from the commanding officer.
*	*			Slope swords! Rear rank ~~take~~ close order! March! (*c*)	(*c*) When the general leaves the front, and not before, unless ordered.
*	*			The line will retire! Threes about! March!	
	*			Halt dress!	
*	*			March!	
*	*			Halt front!	
	*			Halt dress!	
*	*			Case standards! Return swords!	
*	*			Rear rank take dismounting order! March!	
*	*			Prepare to dismount!	
*	*			Dismount! ~~Stand at ease.~~ Rest!	

Plate XXVI.



The remaining Pages are not to be printed
& new Index must be made

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS PRESENT AND ABSENT OF THE

COMMANDED BY

Head Quarters, *14th* 180 .

QUARTERS OF THE REGIMENT.	RESPECTIVE TROOPS AT EACH QUARTER.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS PRESENT.												
								STAFF.						
		Colonel	Lt. Col.	Majors.	Capt.	Lieut.	Cornets	Chapla.	Adjut.	F. Adj.	A. Adj.	Paym.	Surgeon	A. Sur.	Vet. S.
	Total														

ABSENT OFFICERS.				Names and Rank of Officers on Duty, and on what Duty.	Vacant Offices, and by what Means.
Names and Rank.	Since what Time.	By whose Leave.	For what Time.		

WEEKLY STATE OF THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,

COMMANDED BY COLONEL HERRIES.

OFFICERS PRESENT.		MOUNTED NON-COMMISS. OFFICERS.	EFFECTIVE RANK AND		DISMOUNTED NON-COMMIS. OFFICERS.	FILE.	IN PAY OF THE CORPS.	ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT.	SUPERNUMERARIES ALLOWED.	GENERAL TOTAL.	WANTING TO COMPLETE.		ALTERATIONS SINCE LAST RETURN.	
COMMISSION.	STAFF.		MOUNTED	HORSES		DISMOUNTED					MEN.	HORSES	MEN.	HORSES.
Colonel.	Chaplain.	Quarter-Masters.	Present.	Present.	Quarter-Masters.	Present.	Riding Masters.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Officers.	Officers.	Joined.	Dead, Cast, &c.
Lieutenant Colonels.	Adjutant.	Serjeants.	Sick.	Sick and Absent.	Serjeants.	Sick.	Serjeants.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Dead, or Resigned.	
Majors.	Field Adjutant.		Absent.	Total.		Absent.	Trumpeters.				Rank and File.	Rank and File.	Dismissed.	
Captains.	Assistant Adjutant.		Total.			Total.	Buglemen.						Recruited.	
Lieutenants.	Paymaster.		Present.				Farriers.							
Cornets.	Surgeon.		Sick and Absent.				Men.							
Total	Assistant Surgeon.		Total.				Horses.							
	Veterinary Surgeon.													

FIELD RETURN

OF THE TROOP,

Commanded by CAPTAIN

180 .	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Cornet.	Quarter Master.	Quarter Mast. Serj.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Present									
Sick									
Absent with Leave or Notice									
Absent without Leave or Notice									
Total									

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE OR NOTICE.

Names.	Subdivision or Squad.	Reasons assigned.

FIELD RETURN

OF THE SUBDIVISION OR SQUAD,

Commanded by SERJ.

180 .	Serjeant.	Corporal.	Privates.	Total.
Present				
Sick				
Absent with Leave or Notice				
Absent without Leave or Notice	1			
Total				

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE OR NOTICE.

Names.	Reasons assigned.

FIELD RETURN OF THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS, 180 .

	Field and Staff Officers.											Mounted.								Dismounted.								General Total.	
	Colonel.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Chaplain.	Adjutant.	Field Adjutant.	Assistant Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quarter Masters.	Quarter Mast. Serj.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quarter Masters.	Quarter Mast. Serj.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.	Men.	Horses.
Present																														
Sick																														
Absent with leave																														
Do. without leave																														
Total																														

PARADE REPORT

OF THE

TROOP

OF THE

COMMANDED BY

	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Cornet.	Quarter Master.	Quarter-Master Serjeant.	Non Com. Officer.		Privates.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.
						Serjeant.	Corporal.			
Present										
Absent										
Total										

PARADE REPORT

OF THE

PAID MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

180 .	Serjeant Major.	Quarter Master Serj.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters.	Bugle Men and Boys.	Farriers.	Total.	Corps' Horses.
On Parade								
Sick								
Absent { With Leave								
Absent { Without Leave .								
At Work								
Total								

RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS,

BAD, WANTING, AND REPAIRABLE, AT THE INSPECTION MADE BY

Corps' Number.	NAMES.	SADDLES, &c.																BIT BRIDLES.								BRIDOONS.			CHAIN BRIDOONS.			COL-LARS.	
		Saddles.	Saddle Pannels.	Holsters.	Holster Straps.	Flounces.	Cloak Covers.	Breast Plates.	Stirrup Irons.	Stirrup Leathers.	Girths.	Saddle Straps.	Large Pads.	Small Pads.	Review Cloak Cases.	Leather Cloak Cases.	Cloak Case Straps.	Cruppers.	Bits.	Curbs.	Curb Hooks.	Curb Straps.	Head Stalls.	Nose Bands.	Fronts.	Reins.	Bits.	Headstalls.	Reins.	Bits.	Headstalls.	Reins.	Review.	Brown.
	Total bad,																																
	Total wanting,																																
	Total repairable,																																
	General Total,																																

11.

INSPECTION RETURN OF THE PAID MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,

COMMANDED BY COLONEL HERRIES.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Size. Ft.	Size. In	Years' Service, and in what Corps.	Total.	State of Arms, Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, Musical Instruments, &c.	General State of Health and fitness for active Service.	Remarks.

10.

INSPECTION RETURN OF THE CORPS' HORSES BELONGING TO THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,

COMMANDED BY COLONEL HERRIES.

Number.	Age	Size. Hds.	Size. In.	Bought. When.	Bought. By whom.	Bought. From whom.	By whom approved.	Condition.	General State, and fitness for active Service.	Remarks.

INSPECTION REPORT

OF THE

STABLES, RIDING HOUSES, &c.

OF THE

LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS

OF

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,

COMMANDED BY COLONEL HERRIES.

We have inspected the Stables, Riding Houses, Guard Rooms, and all others belonging to the Corps, together with their Furniture and Utensils, and found them in good order:

Except

INSPECTION REPORT

OF THE

SHOOTING GROUND, MAGAZINE, REGIMENTAL STORES, &c.

OF THE

LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS

OF

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,

COMMANDED BY COLONEL HERRIES.

We have inspected the Shooting Ground, Magazine, Regimental Stores, Mess Utensils, Expeditions, Harness, &c. and found them in good order:

Except

SURGEON's REPORT OF THE SICK OF THE

COMMANDED BY

Number.	Name.	Complaint.	Residence.	When reported Sick.	When returned fit for Duty.

VETERINARY SURGEON's REPORT OF THE SICK HORSES OF THE

COMMANDED BY

Corps' Number.	Owner's Name.	Disorder.	Where stand.	When reported Sick.	When returned fit for Duty.

GUARD REPORT OF THE

COMMANDED BY

Parole, 180 .

Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Sentries. By Day.	Sentries. By Night.

Prisoners' Names.	Regiment.	Troop or Company.	By whom confined.	Crimes.

REMARKS.

Officers' Room. { One bed, one pillow, one pair of blankets, one pair of sheets, one table, two chairs, one wash-hand bason, one hand towel, one candlestick, one pair of tongs, one poker, one fire-shovel, one hand-brush, one pane of the window broke or cracked, &c. *as the case may be.*

Guard Room. { One table, three forms, one sentry-box, one fire-shovel, one poker, one pair of tongs, three pair of hand-cuffs complete, the key of the guard-room door lost or missing, &c.

L. H. V.

ORDERLY OFFICER'S VISITING REPORT

OF THE

COMMANDED BY

I RECEIVED the guard in good order from the *Adjutant;* visited it and the sentries frequently between the hours of mounting and the evening.

I visited the men's rooms a *quarter before five yesterday afternoon*, and at *ten this morning*.

I received the watch-setting report from the *Orderly Quarter-Master-Serjeant at a quarter past nine last night;* went the rounds at *eleven;* found the sentries *vigilant* and the guard *alert*.

I visited the hospital a *quarter past three* yesterday afternoon, and at *nine* this morning.

I visited the Farrier's, Armourer's, Tailor's, and Sadler's shops this morning.

I visited the canteen and hospital *a quarter* after watch-setting.

I attended the delivery of bread and meat this morning at *ten o'clock*. I visited the stables at *two o'clock* yesterday, and found them *clean*, and all the appointments *hung up according to order*. I visited the riding houses this morning, and found all the saddles, bridles, whips, and other riding utensils, in *good order*.

Note.—What is put in italics will be left blank in the printed reports for the Orderly Officers, and filled up by them according to circumstances.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, FOR TAKING THE FIELD.

No. I.

	Stone.	lbs.	Oz.	
Saddle complete	1	7	- - -	#21.
Bridle complete, and Brown Collar		3	12	
Great Coat and Straps		4	4	
Pistol		2	5	
Sword, Scabbard, and Knot		3	8	
Pouch Belt and Sword Belt		1	11	
Sabre Tash and Straps		1	12	
Boots and Spurs		3	4	
Helmet		2	3	
Two Horse Shoes and Nails, to be carried in small leathern Pockets, attached to the Holsters		2	4	
Twelve Rounds of Ball Cartridges			12	
Leathern Case in Right Holster—containing Curry-comb and Brush, Water Brush, Horse Log, Spare Flints for Pistol, Mane-comb and Sponge, Picker, Turnscrew, Gimblet, Ring and Screw, Oil Bottle, &c. &c.		2	11	
Necessary Bag—containing One Shirt, One Handkerchief, One Pair of Cassimere Breeches and Drawers, One Flannel Shirt or Under Waistcoat, One Pair of Stockings, One Welch Wig or Flannel Night-Cap, Dressing and Shaving Things, Powder Bag, Pipe Clay, and One Pair of Worsted Gloves,		7		
Leathern Coat Case or Wrapper—containing Stable-Jacket and Trowsers, Watering Cap, One Pair of Shoes, Overalls, long Flannel Cloak and Horse Cloth		13		
Water Deck and Feeding Bag		1	7	#.
Total Weight of the Appointments in Marching Order	4	13	13	= 69.
Supposed Weight of a Light Horse Volunteer	11	7		161.
Weight the Horse would carry in Marching Order	16	5	13	230.
Should the Corps move in Campaign Order, each Man will have, in addition to the above,				
One Set of Forage Cords, One Haversack, One Canteen, One Loaf of Bread, Two Days' Hay and Corn, One Blanket	5	. .	- - -	= 70.
Total Weight the Horse would carry in Campaign Order	21	5	13	300

No. II.

	Bât Saddles.	Pairs Hampers for Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon's Medicines.	Pairs Hampers for Sadler and Armourer.	Field Chest for Regimental Papers.	Port-folio for Stationary and Returns.	Trunk for Paymaster's Book and Accounts.	*Portmanteaus* to carry the Troop Books and Stationary.	*Portmanteaus* for Spare Appointments.	*Portmanteaus* for Officers' Perfonal Baggage.	Suttlers' Cart.	Horses for Do.	Forge Carts.	Horses for Do.	Ammunition Cart.	Horses for Do.	Bât Men.	Head Grooms.	Corps' Horses.	Bât Horses.
In possession of the Regiment	14	0	2	1	1	1	9	9	44	1	2	0	0	0	0	19	4	30	0
Would be provided by the Public	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	39
Total,	39	2	2	1	1	1	9	9	44	1	2	2	4	1	2	19	4	30	39

REPORT *of a Patrole of the Second Division of the First Troop of L. H. Vs. on the 17th of January, 1799, under the Command of Lieut.* DOWNING.

Direction:—From Gray's Inn Lane along the New Road to Shoreditch Church—Bethnal Green—Mile-end—Bow—Stratford—Layton-stone—Wanstead Heath—Ilford—Barking—Eastham—Plaistowe—Westham—Stratford—and back to Bethnal Green.

Corps' Number.	Numbers for the Day.	Files, when doubled.
42	1	1
233	2	
19	3	2
313	4	
209	5	3
81	6	
255	7	4
269	8	
166	9	5
310	10	
227	11	6
154	12	
77	13	7
137	14	
136	15	An odd file.

*

First file, van-guard; 7th file, rear-guard; 5th file, flankers to the right; 6th file, flankers to the left: 2d, 3d, and 4th, main body.

The Patrole marched from Gray's Inn Lane at half past ten A. M. by the New City Road, turned to the left at the end of it, and took the road to Shoreditch church, where they inclined to the left, and pursued the Hackney Road as far as the turnpike, then turned to the right for Bethnal Green, where the flanking files received their instructions, and the duty of the Patrole was considered to commence.

From Bethnal Green a file was dispatched to the left, to explore the lanes on that side towards Old Ford, with directions to join the main body at Bow Church; and another file was dispatched to the right, to take the road which leads directly to Mile-end Turnpike, where they were ordered to turn to the left and follow the main body, which in the mean time proceeded

ceeded down a road bearing to the left, and when at Mile-end turned directly short to the left, and pursued the Ilford Road to Bow Church. 1 Mile. 2 Miles.

They found this part of their route intersected by three lanes on the right, leading to Stepney, Blackwall, Limehouse, and Poplar; and by two on the left, one of which is called Globe Lane, and the other Bearbinder's Lane: both of which lanes lead into the road from Bethnal Green to Old Ford, and from thence branch off to Hackney.

Just opposite Bow Church, which stands in the midst of the Ilford Road, there is another road leading to Bromley, Poplar, and Blackwall. The right-hand side of the road, during these two miles, is almost entirely covered with buildings, and the left but partially so; the country is enclosed, flat, and marshy; and the enclosures are large, and generally surrounded either by wooden fences or mounds of earth. At Bow Church the Patrole was

joined by the file which had left them at Bethnal Green, who reported that they had explored the different roads assigned to them. The file that had taken the left-hand said, that the lanes they had passed through were narrow, but the road generally good; they had crossed Globe Lane and Bearbinder Lane, and joined the party by means of a lane which leads from Old Ford to Bow Church.

From Bow Church the Patrole continued its march along the Ilford Road over Bow Bridge [of stone], which crosses the River Lee, and over two smaller bridges [likewise of masonry] that cross some branches of that river.

3 Miles. On the right of the last of these bridges is a tile-kiln, at least fifty feet high; and a wind-mill, which, as the country is very flat, must command a pretty extensive view: at some little distance on the right

3½ Miles. are other windmills.

Between the three and four-mile stone the

the Patrole left the Ilford Road, and took that to Laytonstone, which inclines to the left. Just where they left the Ilford Road, it was intersected on the right by a road leading to Westham.

On taking the Laytonstone Road, a file was sent to pursue the Ilford Road for some way, and directed to turn to the left by the Eagle and Child, and join the Patrole on the Forest, which they accordingly did just beyond Laytonstone, and reported that they had passed over a flat country, partly enclosed and partly forest land, and that the enclosures were chiefly separated from each other by mounds of earth and a few hedges. All the country between Stratford and Laytonstone is enclosed, and marshy; the enclosures are separated sometimes by hedges and ditches, and sometimes by rails and mounds of earth; but in general it would not be difficult to make a passage through them with cavalry.

There are no eminences to be seen. On the right-hand, the great road is often intersected

tersected by lanes, most of which were explored, and found to have a communication with the Forest and the Ilford Road.

4 Miles. About the four-mile stone is a knot of houses called Maryland Point. Near the five-mile stone, at the entrance into Laytonstone, a road leads to the left, which a file was sent to explore, and found, that after running some way parallel with the main road, which was the route of the Patrole, it turned off for Low Layton. Another road, just at the entrance of Laytonstone, took the same direction.

5 Miles. After the Patrole had passed Laytonstone, it came upon a part of Epping Forest, called Wanstead Heath, at the entrance of which the road divided; the left leading to Lowlayton and Walthamstowe, the Middle road to Woodford, the right to Wanstead; and another road branches off in an oblique direction, and passing by Sir James Long's park, leads to the Ilford Road: this last was the route of the Patrole; but a file was dispatched through Wanstead

Wanstead and round Sir J. T. Long's park, with directions to join the main body towards the bottom of it; and another to the right, to reconnoitre the ground on that side, which was very woody. These last were directed to keep parallel to our flank, and within one hundred yards of the main body, which continued its march along the main road, having the park on their left, and the woody part of the forest on their right. At the distance of about a mile from Laytonstone they passed a lake on their right, which covers many acres of ground. Here the flankers on the right were obliged to be called in; and reported, that they had found no obstruction in passing through the wood, but that they conceived it would be an advantageous post for riflemen to annoy a party in their march along the road, and that they had found a cave in which several men might be concealed.

After passing the lake, the Patrole inclined a little to the left, leaving a house, called the Lake House, on their right, from which there must be a tolerable view

of the country, and afterwards turned off the main road towards the right, where they dismounted and linked, and after fixing a target, fired five rounds of ball cartridges each at a target less by one third than that before adopted.

During this time they were joined by the file that had been sent through Wanstead; and after having re-mounted, they
Miles. returned to the road they had left. This part of the forest is not at all covered with wood, and very flat.

When they regained the road, a file was dispatched to pass on the further side of a considerable plantation lying on their left, with directions to pursue the road that led to the bottom of Ilford Bridge. Another file was dispatched to the right, up the Forest into the Ilford Road, which they entered near a house that stands higher than any in that neighbourhood, and having an observatory on the top, would be an excellent spot to command the country. On entering the Ilford Road, this file turned to the left,

left, and joined the main body, which had pursued their former route; and after coming into the same road, somewhat lower, near the six-mile stone, had also turned to the left, and were met by the other reconnoitring file before they entered the town of Ilford, who reported that the plantation they had explored was called Aldersbrook, and capable of sheltering a company of riflemen, or forming an ambuscade. To enter Ilford the Patrole were obliged to cross a bridge of brick over the river Roding. This is a narrow stream, but serves to navigate barges from Barking Creek, and bears no marks of being fordable at that place: however, it is so about three-quarters of a mile higher; and there is another bridge over the same river, about a mile and a half higher, called the Red Bridge. On the Right, near Ilford Bridge, is a road leading to Little Ilford. 3 Miles.
The country about Ilford is enclosed, and chiefly corn land; the hedges not strong; and there are no heights. About the middle of the town they turned to the right for Barking: the road here is good,

but

but narrow, and enclosed with hedges; but there is little timber or brush-wood to be seen; however, there are some tall spires of trees. On the right, about half way
10 Miles. between Ilford and Barking, is a considerable farm-house; and there is another nearer Barking on the left. After turning out of Ilford, the Patrole found two roads, one on their left leading to Mr. Bird's, the other on the right leading to Little Ilford. In the town of Barking there are two roads to the left, which lead to Horn Church, Dagenham, Gray's Thurrock, and other places; and there is a very extensive house of industry, which seems calculated to afford commodious barracks. About the middle of the town of Barking the Patrole turned short to the right, and passed over a bridge which covers the flood-gates of Barking Mill on Barking Creek. The Creek is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and there is no passing it but by means of this bridge. It would be very practicable for a few men to defend this pass against an army; and even the overturning a waggon, or placing a boat

on

on shore at the foot of the bridge, which is very narrow, would be a complete obstacle to the passage of cavalry at the time. Just beyond this the Patrole passed another bridge of wood, over a branch of the same creek; which bridge is so narrow, that two horses could not pass a-breast.

After passing this last bridge they came to a very marshy country, intersected with ditches and embankments. The road runs between two of the ditches, which are not generally too wide for a horse to leap over; but the situation of the country would afford a good opportunity for parties of infantry to lie in ambush and annoy the passage of troops. About a mile beyond 12 Miles.
Barking the Patrole turned to the right, after sending a file to explore a road to the left, which was found to lead to East Ham Church, and East Ham and Plaistowe marshes. About the middle of East Ham they turned to the left, and pursued the road to Plaistowe for about a mile, where 13 Miles.
they

they found a direction-post at a place where four roads meet: the road in front leading to West Ham, that behind them to East Ham, that on the right to Upton,
13½ Miles. and that on the left to Plaistowe. They took the Plaistowe road, which place was about half a mile distant, and where they found, on inquiry, that the River Lea was not fordable in any part of it, so that they could not get to Poplar or Stepney without repassing Bow Bridge.

On receiving this intelligence they turned short to the right, towards the middle of
14½ Miles. the town, and went to West Ham, a little before the entrance of which the road bears a good deal more to the right. The country that they had passed through of late was still vastly flat, but entirely enclosed; the roads narrow, but pretty good; the land chiefly arable, and the hedges well kept up, and generally pretty high. They did not pursue the road which led through the town of West Ham, which would have brought them directly

directly to the Ilford Road, but turned to the left, to go round by West Ham Abbey, which is a pass almost as strong as Barking Mill, and capable of being easily defended against either infantry or cavalry. Some way beyond this is a creek called the Abbey Creek, on which is a mill, the flood-gates of which they passed over, but the least resistance would effectually prevent a passage that way. After passing along the marshes for some way, they turned again to the right, and were joined by a file, who had been dispatched at East Ham to explore the roads and lanes on the right, all of which were found to terminate or have communication with the Ilford Road. The Patrole regained 16 Miles.
the Ilford Road at Stratford; and after repassing Bow Bridge, it was found too late to complete the route through Poplar and Stepney, without exceeding the time within which it had been ordered to return ; 19 Miles.
they therefore marched by Mile-end to Bethnal Green, where they were paraded and dismissed at half past three P. M.; but

most

most of them afterwards marched with the Officers to the stables in Gray's Inn Lane.

The Patrole marched in the whole about nineteen miles, exclusive of the way from Gray's Inn Lane to Bethnal Green and back.

GENERAL REMARK.

The Officer who had the honor to command the above Patrole, humbly hopes that the advantage of obtaining an accurate knowledge of a country, least generally known, but perhaps the most important of any in the vicinity of the metropolis, not only on account of its communicating with counties which must be always looked to for provisions, but of its vicinity to the Thames, and the natural

tural impediments its situation in many parts affords to the passage of cavalry, will operate as an excuse both for the prolixity of his Report, and the time spent in a circuit of so few miles.

(Signed)

G. DOWNING,
Lieut. 1st Troop of L.H.Vs.

18th Jan. 1799.

RETURN OF AMMUNITION IN STORE OF THE

COMMANDED BY

	Ball Cartridges.		Blank Cartridges.		Loose Ball.		Flints.		
	Rifle.	Pistol.	Rifle.	Pistol.	Rifle.	Pistol.	Rifle.	Pistol.	Powder.
Total,									

RETURN OF THE MARCH OF THE

COMMANDED BY

Consisting of *from* *to* 180 .

Marching Days.	Towns and Adjacent Villages, with the Number therein quartered on the March.			Number each Place can contain.		Miles from Chief Towns	General Remarks.
	Quarters.	Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses.		
November 18th.	Basingstoke	140	150	300	200		
*	Andover	126	134	250	200		
19th.	Whitchurch	60	32	100	66		
*	Salisbury	160	34	600	420		
	Fisherton	46	20	70	35	1	From Andover to Salisbury is Eighteen Miles, good gravelly Road, about Thirty
20th.	Harnham	16	4	25	10	1	Feet broad. A Mile before Salisbury cross the Bourn River by a good Bridge.
	Milford	24	8	32	16	2	For the First Ten Miles the Country is in general open, the Remainder close; the
	Wilton			80	60	3	whole tolerably level, and the March performed in Five Hours.
*	Shaftsbury	140	150	300	250		
	Erlington	30	10	40	25		
22d.	E. Stower	12	6	20	12		
	Ludwell			15	8		
	Cann			6	4		

INSPECTION RETURN OF THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER,

COMMANDED BY COLONEL HERRIES.

Horse Artillery.				Field and Staff Officers.								6 Mounted Troops.								3 Dismounted Troops.								Paid Department.								General Total.	
	Total.																																		
	Men.	Horses.	Six Pounders.	Colonel.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Majors.	Chaplain.	Adjutant.	Field Adjutant.	Assistant Adjutant.	Paymaster.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quarter Masters.	Quarter Master Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quarter Masters.	Quarter Master Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.	Riding Masters.	Serjeants.	Trumpeter.	Buglemen and Boys.	Farriers.	Total Men.	Total Horses.	Men.	Horses.

L. H. V.

Warning Field Officer for duty.

Orderly Office, 180 .

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that it will be your turn to come on duty on the and remain so until the

I beg therefore to enclose you a list of the Gentlemen of the Troops that will come on duty with you, whose names have been returned to me by their Commanding Officers, as being perfectly fit for immediate service. I send also a list of the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of those Troops; and you will please to observe, that those marked O are orderly during the Time their Troops are on duty.

Should the Troops be called out, they are warned to assemble at Gray's Inn Lane, in order.

Should you not perform the duty yourself during the above period, you will be so good as to send me the name of the *Field Officer* willing to act for you, transmitting him this letter, with its enclosures.

The inspection of
is fixed for the
at o'clock to commence at

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. A.

L. H. V.

To

Note.—All Official Letters for the *Field* Adjutant, to be addressed to him at the Orderly Room.

L. H. V.

To Captains, requiring the Names of Gentlemen fit for Duty.

Orderly Office, 180 .

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, that, in conformity with the 31st Article of *Standing Regulations*, the Troop under your command will come on duty on the and remain so until the

I therefore request you will be pleased to send me, on or before the the names of privates fit for immediate service, that I may warn them for duty, and parade them in in on the said at o'clock in the

It is to be clearly understood, that all the non-commissioned officers of the are included in this duty; and that you are to take from the whatever may be wanting to complete the number required to be in readiness for immediate service.

I shall warn the different orderlies; and if you do not take the duty yourself, I request you will inform me whether it will be your Lieutenant or Cornet.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Note.—All Official Letters for the *Field* Adjutant, to be addressed to him at the Orderly Room.

L. H. V.

Warning Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, for Duty.

Orderly Office, 180 .

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, that the Troop will come on duty on the and will remain so until the

Having been returned by your Captain as perfectly fit for immediate service, you are, in consequence of the *thirty-first* Article of *Standing Regulations*, requested to parade in in the at in the of the first-mentioned day, when you will receive further instructions.

Should you be called on duty during the above-mentioned period, you are to repair without loss of time to the *Head Quarters*, Gray's Inn Lane, in order.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

F. A.

L. H. V.

To

Troop.

L. H. V.

Warning Orderly Officers and Non-commissioned Officers.

Orderly Office, 180 .

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that you will be considered as orderly during the time your Troop is on duty, viz. from the to the inclusive, unless you send me the name of another willing to act for you.

You are (besides the usual attendance at drills) requested to be at on the at o'clock , for the purpose of giving your assistance at an Inspection of

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

F. A.
L. H.V.

To
Troop.

Note.—All Official Letters for the *Field* Adjutant, to be addressed to him at the Orderly Office.

Return of the Attendance at the Shooting Drills of the 7th, 8th, and 9th Troops, during the Month ended

	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
In the 1st Class at the end of the Month				
2d Do.				
3d Do.				
4th Do.				
5th Do.				
Total,				

Names of Gentlemen who have passed the Fifth Class during the Month.

Number of Gentlemen who have not attended any Shooting Drill during the Month, but who have assigned Reasons

Ditto who have not assigned Reasons

Return of the Attendance at the Shooting Drills of the Troop, during the Month ended

In the 1st Class at the end of the Month

Do. 2d Do. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Do. 3d Do. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Do. 4th Do. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Do. 5th Do. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Names of Gentlemen in the First Class at the end of the Month.	Names of Gentlemen who have passed the Fifth Class during the Month.

Names of Gentlemen who have not attended any Shooting Drill during the Month, with the Reasons assigned.

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ERRATA.

Plate 18 is inverted.

Page 192, Observation (g), for *when four or five yards from*, read *when arrived at.*

Page 192, fourth line from the bottom, for *orderly* read *ordinary.*

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